

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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# THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE MOST HONOURABLE  
THE MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN, K.T.,

*Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.*

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,  
EDINBURGH, 24th February 1888.

MY LORD,

We have the honour to lay before you our Thirtieth Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland during the year 1887.

## I. THE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY.

Number and  
Distribution of  
the Insane.

The number and distribution of the insane in Scotland on 1st January of the present year, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, are shown in the tabular statement on the following page.

Number of  
Lunatics on  
1st January  
1888.

It appears from this statement that of the 11,609 insane persons in Scotland of whom we had official cognizance at that date, 1797 were maintained from private sources, 9760 by parochial rates, and 52 at the expense of the State.

In our Twenty-seventh Annual Report we presented, in accordance with our custom on the completion of a quinquenniad, a detailed retrospect of the changes which had taken place in the numbers and distribution of the insane since the 1st of January 1858. In the present Report, after giving the details for the past year, we shall merely indicate the general progress of the statistics since the establishment of the Board (see page xlix). We continue, however, to give in Appendix A the complete statistics from 1858 up to the present time.

Detailed  
Retrospect not  
given in this  
Report.

Number  
and Distri-  
bution of  
the Insane.

Number of  
Lunatics at  
1st January  
1888.

*Number of Lunatics at 1st January 1888.*

MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.	Male.	Female.	Total.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . . . .	3155	3285	6440	684	709	1393	2471	2576	5047
„ Private Asylums, . . . . .	44	104	148	44	104	148	...	...	...
„ Parochial Asylums, <i>i.e.</i> , Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unrestricted Licences, . . . . .	699	761	1460	...	...	...	699	761	1460
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with restricted Licences, . . . . .	442	437	879	...	...	...	442	437	879
„ Private Dwellings, . . . . .	920	1482	2402	44	88	132	876	1394	2270
„ Lunatic Department of General Prison, . . . . .	5260	6069	11329	772	901	1673	4488	5168	9656
„ Training Schools, . . . . .	38	14	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ . . . . .	146	82	228	74	50	124	72	32	104
TOTALS, . . . . .	5444	6165	11609	846	951	1797	4560	5200	9760



## II. STATISTICS OF LUNACY IN 1887.

Statistics of  
Lunacy in  
1887.

## CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE DURING THE YEAR.

Changes in the  
Number and  
Distribution of  
the Insane.

In the manner of distribution of the insane in the different classes of establishments and in private dwellings, the following differences appear in the manner of distribution at 1st January 1888, when compared with what it was at 1st January 1887.

In Royal and District Asylums there is an increase of 32 private patients and an increase of 82 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there is an increase of 20 private patients. No pauper patient in Scotland is provided for in a private asylum.

In Parochial Asylums there is an increase of 16 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there is an increase of 22 pauper patients.

In the Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth there is a decrease of 4.

In Training Schools for Imbeciles there is an increase of 4 in the number of private inmates, and there is a decrease of 4 pauper inmates.

In Private Dwellings there is an increase of 2 private and of 130 pauper patients.

The whole increase of *registered\* lunatics* during 1887 was 304, there being an increase of 54 private and 250 pauper patients.

The details which deserve special notice among the results for the year are as follows:—(1) There is a total increase of 172 in the number of registered lunatics in asylums and other establishments during the past year; (2) there is an increase of 132 in the number of registered lunatics accommodated in private dwellings; (3) all pauper lunatics in establishments continue to be provided for in those of a public character.

## PATIENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Patients in  
Establish-  
ments.

Tables IV., V., VI. (Appendix A) give statistics relating to establishments for each year since 1858. Under the term Establishments as used in this Report we include Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison. But it is necessary to point out that the tables in the Appendix take no account of figures referring to either the Training Schools or the General Prison, except where this is specially stated.

\* The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are registered separately, and are not included in this statement.

Statistics of  
Lunacy in  
1887.

Patients in  
Establish-  
ments.

Increase of  
their Number.

Table IV. shows the numbers resident and the whole movement of the population in all the establishments to which the Table refers for each year, distinguishing between private and pauper lunatics and between males and females; that is to say, it gives the number of patients resident at the beginning of each year, the number admitted during the year, the number discharged, the number transferred from one establishment to another, and the number of deaths.

By the changes which took place during the past year there was an increase at its close of 52 in the number of private patients in establishments, and of 120 in the number of pauper patients in establishments.\* This increase of 120 in the number of pauper patients is greater than those of the three previous years, which were 96, 74, and 18 respectively, but it is below the average annual increase of the five years 1880-84, which was 140.

#### a. ADMISSIONS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Admissions to  
Establish-  
ments.

(1) Direct  
Admissions,  
under a  
Sheriff's Order.

##### (1) *Admissions directly under a Sheriff's Order or a Certificate of Emergency.*

In arriving at the number of persons who are admitted to establishments, and who thereby add to the gross number of asylum patients, we must deduct the number of admissions which refer to mere transfer from one establishment to another. In Table V. the numbers of admissions for each year is therefore given after deducting transfers; and it discloses the facts (1) that the number of private patients admitted during last year was 501, being 58 more than during the preceding year, and being 51 more than the average for the quinquenniad 1880-84, and (2) that the number of pauper patients admitted was 1997, being exactly the same as the number during the preceding year, and 63 less than the average for the quinquenniad 1880-84.

##### (2) *Admissions by Transfer.*

(2) Admissions  
to Establish-  
ments by  
Transfer.

The number of patients transferred from one establishment to another during 1887 was 394, which is 36 below the number transferred during the preceding year, and 30 below the average for the five years 1880-84. The number of pauper patients transferred was, as it always is, much larger in proportion to the total admissions than the number of private patients transferred. This is, of course, due to the fact that private patients are usually placed at once in the asylums in which it is intended they should stay during their whole term of asylum residence, while paupers frequently reach the District Asylums to which they belong only after periods of detention in the asylums of the Districts in which they happened to be when the necessity for asylum treatment was perceived and acted on. The following tabular statement

\* These figures depend partly on the number of persons who have ceased to be private patients and have become paupers, and *vice versa*. It must not be assumed, in considering the movement of population shown in the tables, that each patient necessarily continues till his discharge in the class to which he belonged on admission.



shows the nature of the transfers which occurred. They were authorised in 53 instances by Sheriffs, and in 341 by the Board.

Statistics of Lunacy in 1887.

(2) Admissions to Establishments by Transfer.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,	10	15	45	47	4	5	...	...	9	9	57	69	34	236
Private Asylums, . . .	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Parochial Asylums, . . .	...	...	22	14	...	...	...	...	12	24	3	6	...	81
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, . . . . .	...	...	20	15	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	37
TOTALS, . . . . .	13	18	87	76	4	5	...	...	22	34	60	75	40	354

(3) Admission of Voluntary Patients.

(3) Admission of Voluntary Patients to Establishments.

Voluntary patients are not registered as lunatics, but their names, and other particulars regarding them, are preserved in a special record. The whole number of such persons admitted into asylums in 1887 was 55. The average number admitted for the ten years 1878-87 was 52. The number resident at 1st January 1888 was 42.

We have for some years been able to state that nothing has occurred to indicate any difficulty or disadvantage traceable to the presence of this class of patients in asylums; and we continue to be of opinion that it is a useful provision of the law which permits persons who desire to place themselves under care in an asylum to do so in a way which is not attended with troublesome or disagreeable forms, but which nevertheless affords sufficient guarantee against abuse. At the visits of the Medical Commissioners to asylums all voluntary inmates are seen, and they have then an opportunity of making statements in regard to their position, should they desire to make any. Where there is reason to suppose that they in any way fail to understand the conditions of their residence, we consider it proper to explain these conditions; but we have never found that the nature of their position has been intentionally concealed from them.

b. DISCHARGES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

Discharges from Establishments.

The remark we made, when speaking of the admissions to establishments, in regard to the necessity for the exclusion of such admissions as were merely transfers from one establishment to another, is applicable also to the discharges from establishments. The general statistics of the discharges for each year, after deducting transfers, are given in Table VI. (Appendix A).

Statistics of  
Lunacy in  
1887.

Discharges  
from  
Establishments  
of Persons  
Recovered.

(1) *Discharges of the Recovered.*

There were 209 private patients discharged recovered during 1887, which is 32 above the number for the preceding year, and 25 above the average for the five years 1880-84. The number of pauper patients discharged recovered was 876, which is 85 below the number for the preceding year, and 106 below the average for the five years 1880-84. Table VII. (Appendix A) shows the proportion of recoveries per cent. of the numbers admitted into each class of establishments. The following tabular statement shows these percentages for each of the last three years, and the corresponding average percentages for the quinquenniad 1880-84:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Recoveries per cent. of Admissions.			
	1880 to 1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . . .	41	37	42	40
„ Private Asylums, . . . .	38	50	26	27
„ Parochial Asylums, . . . .	42	41	44	39
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . .	6	7	6	6

It will be observed that in this statement private and pauper patients are not distinguished from one another. It would be necessary that this should be done, and also that the effect of transfers should be eliminated from the calculations before the proportion of recoveries in the different classes of establishments could be accurately appreciated. Very erroneous inferences might be drawn from the figures if due weight were not given to these and other circumstances which have been discussed in previous Reports.

Discharges  
from  
Establishments  
of Persons  
Unrecovered.

(2) *Discharges of the Unrecovered.*

The number of private patients discharged unrecovered, excluding transfers, during 1887 was 125, which is 6 below the number for 1886, and 10 below the average of the five years 1880-84. The number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered was 422. This is 36 below the number for 1886, but is 28 above the average for the five years 1880-84.

The following tabular statement shows the different forms of procedure under which the discharge of unrecovered patients took place during the year 1887:—



MODE OF DISCHARGE.	Number of Patients removed unrecovered from Asylums during 1887.				Statistics of Lunacy in 1887.  Discharges from Establishments of Persons Unrecovered.
	Pauper.				
	Private.	Re- mained Pauper Lunatic.	Removed from Poor Roll.	Total.	
By Friends,	111	...	...	111	
„ Minute of Parochial Board,	...	208	140	348	
„ Escape,	3	1	11	15	
„ Expiry of probationary period,	6	24	4	34	
„ Expiry of Emergency Certificate,	1	...	3	4	
„ Expiry of Provisional Order under sec. 15 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54,	...	...	2	2	
„ Warrant of Sheriff, and sent to England, Ireland, or other Countries,	...	...	29	29	
„ Warrant of Sheriff under sec. 92 of 20 and 21 Vict. c. 71,	...	...	...	...	
„ Warrant of Sheriff under sec. 19 of 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51,	1	...	...	1	
„ Order of Court, in order to undergo Trial,	2	...	...	2	
„ Withdrawal of Sheriff's Order,	...	...	...	...	
„ Being placed in Perth Prison as a Queen's Pleasure Lunatic,	1	...	...	1	
„ Transference to Training Schools for Imbeciles,	...	...	...	...	
„ Authority of Medical Officer under sec. 17 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54,	...	...	...	...	
„ Authority of sec. 6 of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 55,	...	...	...	...	
Totals,	125	233	189	547	

## c. DEATHS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Deaths in  
Establish-  
ments.

Eighty-eight private patients died in establishments during 1887, which is 11 less than in 1886, and also 11 less than the average of the five years 1880-84; and 596 pauper patients died, which is 20 more than in 1886, and 35 above the average of the five years 1880-84.

The following statement shows the death-rate for private and pauper patients in establishments per cent. of the average number resident in the years 1885, 1886, and 1887, and the corresponding average death-rates for the quinquenniad 1880-84:—

CLASSES OF PATIENTS.	Death-rates in all Classes of Establishments per cent. of the Number Resident.			
	1880-84.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Private Patients,	7.0	8.0	6.7	5.8
Pauper Patients,	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.1

The rate of mortality per cent. of the number resident in different classes of establishments for the years 1885, 1886, and

Statistics of  
Lunacy in  
1887.

1887, and for the quinquenniad 1880-84, is shown in the following statement:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	1880-84.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Royal and District Asylums, . . . . .	8.0	8.3	7.7	7.9
Private Asylums, . . . . .	7.1	9.8	10.1	5.1
Parochial Asylums, . . . . .	8.8	8.1	8.3	9.7
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . . . .	5.9	5.9	6.3	3.8

Table VIII. (Appendix A) gives the average annual mortality and the causes of death in Royal and District Asylums for the thirty years, 1858-87.

Removals from  
Establishments  
on Probation.

#### d. REMOVALS FROM ESTABLISHMENTS ON STATUTORY PROBATION.

At 1st January 1887, 53 patients were absent from asylums on probation. Of these, 14 have been finally discharged as recovered, 14 were sent back, 24 remain under the care of friends, and 1 died. In the course of 1887, 124 patients were discharged on probation. Of these 24 have been finally discharged as recovered, 11 remain under the care of friends, 28 have been returned to asylums, 1 died, and 60 are still on probation.

The total number of probationary removals, since their authorisation in 1862 to the close of 1887, has been 3106, namely:—

In 1862 and 1863, . . . . .	109	In 1876, . . . . .	120
„ 1864, . . . . .	73	„ 1877, . . . . .	105
„ 1865, . . . . .	103	„ 1878, . . . . .	101
„ 1866, . . . . .	102	„ 1879, . . . . .	113
„ 1867, . . . . .	112	„ 1880, . . . . .	87
„ 1868, . . . . .	137	„ 1881, . . . . .	77
„ 1869, . . . . .	149	„ 1882, . . . . .	192
„ 1870, . . . . .	148	„ 1883, . . . . .	167
„ 1871, . . . . .	185	„ 1884, . . . . .	112
„ 1872, . . . . .	181	„ 1885, . . . . .	122
„ 1873, . . . . .	145	„ 1886, . . . . .	101
„ 1874, . . . . .	118	„ 1887, . . . . .	124
„ 1875, . . . . .	123		

Of the 3106 patients discharged on probation since 1862, 572 were replaced, before the expiry of the period of probation, in the asylums from which they had been removed.

The numbers discharged on probation from the different establishments in 1887 are shown in the following statement:—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . . . .	11	Brought forward, . . . . .	63
Argyll District Asylum, . . . . .	1	Elgin District Asylum, . . . . .	0
Ayr District Asylum, . . . . .	20	Fife District Asylum, . . . . .	0
Banff Dist. Asylum, Ladysbridge, . . . . .	0	Glasgow Royal Asylum, . . . . .	2
„ „ Woodpark, . . . . .	0	Glasgow District Asylum, . . . . .	0
Crichton Royal Institution, . . . . .	7	Haddington District Asylum, . . . . .	2
Dundee Royal Asylum, . . . . .	0	Inverness District Asylum, . . . . .	21
Edinburgh Royal Asylum, . . . . .	24	Midlothian District Asylum, . . . . .	0
Carry forward, . . . . .	63	Carry forward, . . . . .	88



Brought forward,	88	Brought forward,	122	Statistics of Lunacy in 1887.
Montrose Royal Asylum,	4	Aberdeen Poorhouse,	0	
Perth Royal Asylum,	2	Buchan Poorhouse,	1	
Perth District Asylum,	0	Cuninghame Poorhouse,	1	Removals from
Roxburgh District Asylum,	14	Dumbarton Poorhouse,	0	Establishments
Stirling District Asylum,	1	Dundee East Poorhouse,	0	on Probation.
Mavisbank Private Asylum,	0	Dundee West Poorhouse,	0	
Mollendo House Private Asylum,	0	Edinburgh Poorhouse,	0	
Saughtonhall Private Asylum,	0	Hamilton Poorhouse,	0	
Westermains Private Asylum,	0	Inveresk Poorhouse,	0	
Whitehouse Private Asylum,	0	Kincardine Poorhouse,	0	
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	0	Linlithgow Poorhouse,	0	
Barony Parochial Asylum,	0	Old Machar Poorhouse,	0	
Glasgow Parochial Asylum,	0	Old Monkland Poorhouse,	0	
Govan Parochial Asylum,	1	Perth Poorhouse,	0	
Greenock Parochial Asylum,	0	St. Cuthberts Poorhouse,	0	
Paisley Parochial Asylum,	12	Wigtown Poorhouse,	0	
Carry forward,	122	Total,	124	

In the numbers now under consideration the cases of patients discharged on trial for periods not exceeding twenty-eight days are not included. Such trials can be made without the sanction of the Board, and they are frequently made use of by some Superintendents. The special use of the statutory discharge on probation is to permit of the conditional liberation of patients whose fitness for permanent discharge cannot be determined without actual trial for longer periods than twenty-eight days. It is frequently found that patients, who appear while in the asylum to have improved so much that they are fit for being provided for in private dwellings, become unsettled when the restraints of the asylum are removed. It is not, however, justifiable to retain permanently in the asylum all patients in whose cases a possibility of such unsettlement is thought to exist. The large majority of patients discharged on probation undergo no deterioration, and many are benefited by the change. By discharging patients on probation there is an opportunity for testing their fitness for permanent discharge, and at the same time for replacing them in the asylum without the expense attending a Sheriff's order, if they prove unfit for permanent discharge. We continue to be of opinion that in some establishments a more frequent application of the probationary discharge to patients whose fitness for residence in private dwellings may be uncertain, would lead to a larger number of permanent discharges than takes place at present.

### III. ESTABLISHMENTS FOR LUNATICS.

#### THE ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH LUNATICS ARE ACCOMMODATED.

Table XII. (Appendix A) shows the number of private and pauper lunatics in each Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse on 1st January 1888, and also the number of pauper lunatics from each county in each Royal, District, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse. It shows that, with very few exceptions, the pauper lunatics of Scotland are disposed of either in asylums erected for them by the

Establishment for Lunatics.

The Distribution of Lunatics in Establishments.

Establishments  
for Lunatics.

districts or parishes to which they belong, or in asylums with which the District Boards have made contracts.

#### SHERIFFS' ORDERS.

Orders granted  
by the Sheriffs  
during the  
Year.

Table XVI. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of orders granted by the Sheriffs for the admission of lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum, or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such order referred, during the year ending 31st December 1887. The number of orders granted during the year was 2470.

#### LICENCES GRANTED BY THE BOARD.

Licences  
granted by the  
Board to  
Asylums and  
Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

Table XVII. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of licences granted by us for the continuance or establishment of charitable institutions, private asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses, and the transfer of any licence from one establishment to another, during the year ending 31st December 1887. These amounted to 29, and they were granted for the renewal of the licences of 2 charitable institutions, 5 private asylums, and 22 wards for lunatics in poorhouses.

#### RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Results of  
Treatment in  
Establish-  
ments.

In the several sections of Table XVIII. (Appendix A) we give the average number resident, the number admitted, and the results of treatment for each establishment. We have already alluded to the general results which these tables exhibit when commenting on Table VII.

Statistics of  
Lunacy for  
each Month.

Table XIX. (Appendix A) gives for each month and each quarter of the year 1887, the numbers of private and pauper lunatics admitted into each class of establishment, the numbers discharged therefrom recovered and not recovered, and the number of deaths that took place. In preparing this table we have this year, as was done in the last seven Reports, eliminated the transfers from one establishment to another, so that the figures for the admissions really show for each month the number of persons whose insanity was of such a character that it was then determined to resort to asylum treatment. The period at which a patient comes to be discharged from an asylum, even after reaching that degree of improvement which renders a discharge as recovered possible, depends on so many circumstances, that great caution must be observed in drawing any conclusion from the figures in the recovery column of the table.

Length of  
Residence of  
Patients Dis-  
charged from  
Establish-  
ments.

Table XX. (Appendix A) gives for each class of establishment, and also for each separate establishment, the length of residence of patients discharged therefrom, both of those recovered and of those not recovered, in the year 1887.



Table XXI. (Appendix A) gives the length of residence in the different classes of establishment, and also in each separate establishment, of patients who died therein in the year 1887. It also gives the average ages of the patients at death.

Establishments  
for Lunatics.

Length of  
Residence of  
Patients who  
Died in  
Establish-  
ments.

Causes of  
Death in  
each Establish-  
ment.

Table XXII. (Appendix A) gives a classification of the causes of death of those patients who died in establishments during the year 1887, giving each class of establishment and each establishment separately.

#### CHANGES AMONG ATTENDANTS.

Changes among  
Attendants.

The whole number of changes among attendants during 1887 is 458, which is 29 more than the number for the previous year, and 21 less than the average of the last ten years. The number who left their situations voluntarily is 312, which is 5 less than the number for the previous year, and 15 less than the average for the past ten years. We continue to regard it as unfavourable to the interests of the patients that these changes should be numerous; and think it is deserving of careful consideration by the administrators of those institutions where changes occur very frequently, whether some addition to the wages or some increase of the comforts of the attendants is not desirable. According to the returns made to us, the following were the causes of leaving or of dismissal during the year:— Resigned, or left voluntarily, 97 men and 215 women; absconded, 3 women; dismissed (*a*) for drunkenness 9 men, (*b*) for insubordination 6 men and 2 women, (*c*) for absence without leave 4 men and 5 women, (*d*) for incompetence or unsuitableness 2 men and 19 women, (*e*) for carelessness or neglect of duty 6 men and 3 women, (*f*) for ill-treatment of patients or on account of complaints of patients 8 men and 7 women, (*g*) for dishonesty 3 men and 1 woman, (*h*) for improprieties of conduct 5 men and 4 women, (*i*) on account of services being no longer required, 5 men and 9 women; appointment cancelled owing to their having been found to have been dismissed for misconduct from another asylum, 1 woman; left on account of ill health, 9 men and 28 women; died during their term of service, 6 men and 1 woman.

#### ESCAPES FROM ASYLUMS.

Escapes from  
Asylums.

The whole number of escapes during 1887 was 221. Of these, 136 were brought back within twenty-four hours, 53 within a week, and 12 after a week; 20 were not brought back during the currency of the Sheriff's order or the certificate of emergency on the authority of which they had been detained. Three of the 20 were removed from the asylum registers as recovered, 12 as relieved, 3 as not improved, and 2 were found drowned.

The following statement shows the number of escapes that have taken place during each year from 1876 to 1887:—

Establishments  
for Lunatics.Escapes from  
Asylums.

Years.	Number of Escapes.	Not brought Back.		Number of Escapes per 1000 of Patients in Establish- ments.
		Removed from Register as Unrecovered.	Removed from Register as Recovered.	
1878, . . . .	288	36	8	38
1879, . . . .	265	16	6	34
1880, . . . .	260	21	4	33
1881, . . . .	310	19	3	37
1882, . . . .	299	20	4	36
1883, . . . .	318	35	3	38
1884, . . . .	272	21	2	32
1885, . . . .	248	19	4	29
1886, . . . .	228	16	2	26
1887, . . . .	221	15	3	25
Totals, . . .	2709	218	39	

This statement shows that the number of escapes during 1887 has been below the average proportion for the last ten years. The number of cases in which the escaped patient was not brought back within a week were two more than in the preceding year. Very few of the patients not brought back before the expiry of the period during which the law permits of their being retaken without new certificates or Sheriff's order are permanently lost sight of. Many are ultimately replaced in asylums; and it is of importance to know that some remain at large from being found to have recovered or to be in a state not justifying their being replaced in an asylum.

Accidents in  
Asylums.

## ACCIDENTS IN ASYLUMS.

The whole number of accidents reported to us as having taken place during the year 1887 was 114. Of these 9 ended fatally. In 7 of these cases the death was suicidal. Of the two cases which were not suicidal the death was due in one case to a purely accidental fall, and in the other to a fall during a struggle with an attendant who was trying to prevent the patient injuring himself. Of the cases of suicide, 2 were by drowning, 2 by hanging, 1 by cut throat, and 2 by being run over by a railway train. The cases of drowning have been already mentioned under the head of escapes. There were five cases of attempted suicide in which the attempts were unsuccessful.

In 45 cases the accidents involved fracture of bones or dislocation of joints. These were occasioned in 19 cases by falls, in 4 cases by assaults made by fellow patients, in 15 by struggling with fellow patients or attendants, in 3 cases the accidents were unintentionally self-inflicted, and in 4 cases the causes were not ascertained. Out of the remaining accidents there were 14 injuries to the head, and there were 4 cases of severe internal injury. There were 15 cases of flesh wound, abrasion, bruise, burn, or scald, and there were 22 injuries of unimportant character.

In every case of death by accident, of sudden or unexpected death, or of death under circumstances of apparent or alleged suspicion, occurring in an asylum, the Superintendent is required

to give intimation not only to the Board, but also to the Procurator-fiscal of the county in which the asylum is situated, who makes such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

Establishments  
for Lunatics.

PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS FIRST ADMITTED INTO  
ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE YEAR 1868.

Progressive  
History of  
Patients first  
admitted in  
1868.

The following tabular statement is the twentieth of a second series of such tables :—

YEAR.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first admitted into Asylums in 1868.							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December of each year.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-ad- missions.				
1868	1319	33	...	...	33	305	97	107	848
1869	...	73	5	...	83	209	70	94	558
1870	...	40	...	...	40	51	23	60	464
1871	...	36	3	...	42	38	25	48	395
1872	...	35	2	...	39	26	13	28	367
1873	...	24	1	...	26	23	15	25	330
1874	...	19	2	...	23	15	11	13	314
1875	...	19	1	...	21	16	9	13	297
1876	...	17	1	...	19	13	4	9	290
1877	...	19	...	...	19	10	6	13	280
1878	...	19	1	...	21	10	8	14	269
1879	...	13	...	...	13	15	1	11	255
1880	...	17	...	...	17	8	8	11	245
1881	...	13	1	...	15	11	4	12	233
1882	...	16	...	...	16	9	6	4	230
1883	...	13	...	...	13	9	5	10	219
1884	...	7	1	...	9	7	3	10	208
1885	...	10	...	...	10	4	9	6	199
1886	...	11	...	...	11	7	7	8	188
1887	...	11	...	...	11	1	8	12	178

In this table we continue to trace the history of those patients who were admitted into the asylums of Scotland in 1868, and who had not previously been inmates of Scotch asylums, unless they were so before 1st January 1858, when our registers were instituted.

From this table several important deductions can be drawn. With regard to the recoveries, it appears that the 1319 patients who were admitted in 1868 yielded 39 per cent. of recoveries during the first two years, and during the succeeding eighteen years only 21 per cent. If both the 1319 original admissions and also the re-admissions during the first two years on the one hand, and if on the other hand both the 1319 original admissions and also the re-admissions during the entire twenty years, are taken as the basis of calculation, the recoveries during the first two years would represent 36 per cent. of recoveries, and those of the succeeding eighteen years would represent 15 per cent. If, however, only the number 558 remaining in asylums at the end of the first two years and the re-admissions since that time be taken as a basis, we find that



Establishments  
for Lunatics.

Progressive  
History of  
Patients first  
admitted in  
1868.

during the eighteen years the recoveries represent 30 per cent. It is to be kept in mind, as we have been accustomed to point out in drawing inferences from the table, that one patient may figure more than once as recovered, and it must not be concluded therefore that 787 persons out of the 1319 patients admitted were discharged recovered, nor, of course, that those who were discharged recovered were all permanently restored to sanity. Indeed, it has been ascertained that a large number of the re-admissions are drawn from among the recovered patients. If the whole of the re-admissions came from this source the proportion of the 1319 that could be regarded as permanently recovered would be very largely reduced. A certain number of the re-admissions are, however, drawn from among the patients discharged unrecovered; and a considerable number of the re-admissions refer to a comparatively small number of patients who have been discharged and re-admitted several times. The data furnished by the number of deaths can be relied on for more precise inferences. It may safely be concluded from them that the annual death-rate among patients who have been less than four years inmates of asylums is from about 12 to 25 per cent. of the number resident, and that among those who have been more than four years and less than twenty years inmates of asylums the annual death-rate is only an average of 5 per cent. of the number resident. This difference is of importance as showing the necessity, when considering the death-rate of any asylum, of taking into account the average length of residence of the inmates. It is worthy of note that during the last twelve years of the twenty, the re-admissions have been pretty steadily balanced by the discharges of recovered and unrecovered patients taken together, and that the reduction in the number resident is almost wholly accounted for by the deaths.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

#### IV. PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE INSANE.

The different  
Classes of  
Establish-  
ments.

Establishments for the insane in Scotland arrange themselves in the following groups:—(a) Royal and District Asylums, (b) Private Asylums, (c) Parochial Asylums, (d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, (e) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (f) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in the General Prison.

The Royal Asylums are institutions which were in existence previous to the enactment of the Lunacy Act of 1857. They are seven in number. Of these five, the Royal Asylums of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose were at their origin erected out of funds derived from legacies, subscriptions, and donations. The funds in all cases included contributions of greater or less amount from parochial sources. The other two institutions, the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries and Murray's Royal Asylum at Perth, were erected out of funds provided by the benefactors whose names they bear. All the seven Royal Asylums received both pauper and private patients at the time of the passing of the Act of 1857; and all continue to do so

with the exception of Murray's Royal Asylum, which now receives only private patients.

District Asylums are institutions created under the provisions of the Lunacy Act of 1857. Asylums of this class are provided out of funds furnished by county and burgh, assessments and are intended for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of localities where such accommodation is not otherwise provided. At present there are 12 such asylums.

Private Asylums are establishments conducted by their proprietors for profit; and only private patients are received into them. There are 5 such establishments at present.

Parochial Asylums are establishments erected out of funds furnished by the poor-rate of the parishes to which they belong. They are technically lunatic wards of poorhouses which have been licensed by the Board to receive paupers suffering from all forms of insanity, that is, curable and dangerous patients as well as those who are regarded as incurable and harmless. There are 6 asylums of this class at present.

The name of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses is given specially to portions of poorhouses which have been set apart for the accommodation of pauper lunatics who are regarded as incurable and not dangerous. Such sections exist in 16 poorhouses.

The National Institution for the Training of Imbecile Children at Larbert, and the Baldovan Asylum for Imbecile Children, are both charitable institutions erected by voluntary subscription. In addition to children received gratuitously, both, however, receive private and pauper inmates whose boards are paid respectively by their friends and their parishes.

The lunatic department of the General Prison at Perth provides accommodation for insane prisoners and convicts, and also for persons detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, having been either acquitted on account of insanity of the offences with which they had been charged, or having been found to be insane in bar of trial.

The Reports by the Commissioners of their inspection of the different establishments are given in Appendix B. These Reports are entered in the books of the respective establishments on the occasion of the statutory visits of the Medical Commissioners to the several institutions, and they form the basis of the following remarks:—

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

The overcrowded condition of the Aberdeen Royal Asylum which has been commented upon in previous entries is reported to have become intensified during the year, but owing to the liberal dietary and excellent care bestowed upon the patients the evils which accompany such a condition have been much mitigated. The Directors are, however, urged to take steps for the relief of the overcrowding, and also to carry out various improvements such as the erection of a general dining hall, bathrooms, and a separate chapel. Much has been done during the year to improve the internal arrangements of the asylum and to render more complete the arrangements for the extinction of fire. The establishment at

Present Condition of Establishments.

The different Classes of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum at Aberdeen.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Elmhill is excellently managed, and affords comfortable accommodation for patients of the wealthier class.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

The reports on the Argyll and Bute Asylum show that there is a tendency to a further accumulation of patients, and the effect of this has been to intensify the overcrowded condition of the hospital wards to an extent which cannot fail to be highly injurious, and which imperatively calls for a remedy. To this end the removal of all private and pauper boarders, who number over 50, is recommended, as is also the discharge of all pauper patients belonging to the District who have ceased to need asylum care and who could be suitably provided for in private dwellings. The number of unrecovered patients discharged from this asylum has for some time been smaller than has been the case in other asylums, and it may therefore be reasonably inferred that there are many patients who could be removed, probably to their own advantage and certainly to the advantage of the patients remaining in the asylum to whom treatment there is a necessity. The condition of the hospital section is grave, and calls for prompt action on the part of the District Board. The steps which had been taken for the better fencing of the village reservoir were not regarded as altogether efficient, and certain further recommendations are made with a view to the protection of the patients.

Argyll and  
Bute District  
Asylum, Loch-  
gilphead.

Ayr District  
Asylum, Glen-  
gall, Ayr.

Notwithstanding the commendable and successful efforts which have been made in the Ayr Asylum in past years in the direction of restricting the inmates to that class for which treatment in a fully equipped asylum is needed, a tendency towards an increase is reported, and it is therefore recommended that the efforts to remove suitable patients to private dwellings should not be relaxed. It is pointed out that there are cases whose unsuitability for private care can only be determined by trial, and occasional failure where success seemed probable must be expected, but the experience of this asylum appears to have been such as to prove the wisdom of the policy which has been pursued in it in this respect.

It is hoped that the land recently acquired for the institution will be so utilized as to render unnecessary the repetition of the recommendation that all the milk used for the patients should be unskimmed, as it is in similar institutions throughout the country. The asylum was found in excellent order, and the clothing of the patients is said to be very satisfactory.

Banff District  
Asylum,  
Ladysbridge.

The Banff District Asylum at Ladysbridge is reported to be successfully managed. All the wants of the patients are liberally supplied, and they were found in excellent bodily health and entirely free from excitement. The house was found in good order in all respects.

Banff District  
Succursal  
Asylum,  
Woodpark.

The small Succursal Asylum of the Banff District at Woodpark, which provides for those incurable and easily managed female patients who are transferred to it from the principal establishment, is reported to have had a good year's history, and to present an appearance of comfort and good order.

Crichton Royal  
Institution,  
Dumfries.

The reconstruction of the female side of the Second House of the Crichton Royal Institution is reported to be almost complete.



It is said to promise to be very satisfactory and to add materially to the comfort of the inmates. The changes were so extensive as to increase greatly the difficulties and anxieties of management, but complete tranquillity and absence of complaint was found among the inmates, and the dietary of all classes is reported to be good and abundant.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

Improvements are also being carried out in the First House, and the accommodation in that section for patients of the higher class is said to be exceptionally good.

Much excellent work is reported to have been done during the year by the patients of Dundee Royal Asylum both in the interior of the asylum and in the grounds. Many other important improvements have been effected, among which may be mentioned the provision of a comfortable room in connection with the mortuary for the use of relatives and friends attending the burial of patients.

Dundee Royal  
Asylum, Liff,  
Dundee.

The many improvements carried out in this asylum have had a salutary effect upon the inmates, and especially upon the male patients, who were found quite tranquil and contented. The improvement observed among the female patients in this respect, though considerable, was less marked, and it is suggested that this may be owing to the greater difficulty which is experienced in asylums in finding active occupation for women. With the view of increasing such occupation, it is recommended that arrangements should be made for the employment of a larger number of women in the washhouse.

The accommodation provided for the private patients is reported to be excellent, and all classes of them are liberally treated. In receiving the poorer class of private patients at low rates of board the asylum confers a benefit upon the district which cannot easily be overestimated, and as the advantages which it can now offer to the wealthier patients become better known and more widely taken advantage of, it may be hoped that the Directors will be able to develop yet more fully those charitable functions for which, as a Chartered Asylum, the institution may be said to exist. Chartered Asylums find a field of benevolent action, which is open to no other class of asylum, among those insane persons and their friends who are struggling against pauperism, or among those accustomed to the more refined ways of living who when overtaken by insanity are suddenly deprived of their means of livelihood. Such persons have no choice but to sink into pauperism, unless one of the Chartered Asylums lends them a helping hand.

The reports on the Edinburgh Royal Asylum show it to be in a highly satisfactory condition, and special attention is drawn to the great degree of excellence to which the hospital arrangements have been brought. A material fall in the annual death-rate is reported to have followed upon the extensive reconstructions and improvements which have been carried out in this asylum in recent years. There is noted in particular a remarkable diminution in the number of deaths from pulmonary consumption, and the lessened death-rate from this cause is attributed to the improved hygienic conditions resulting from the reconstructions combined with skilful medical care and a liberal dietary.

Edinburgh  
Royal Asylum,  
Morningside,  
Edinburgh.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

Edinburgh  
Royal Asylum,  
Morningside,  
Edinburgh.

Elgin District  
Asylum, Elgin.

The East House of the institution, which is used for the accommodation of private patients has become unsatisfactory through being overlooked by tall houses recently built, and the Managers have accordingly resolved to erect a new asylum on their neighbouring Craig House property, to which some addition has recently been made, and which is said to be admirably fitted to be the site of a high class asylum.

Plans for the enlargement of the Elgin District Asylum have received our sanction. They embrace a new kitchen, a dining hall and amusement room, a new laundry, and new stores. These plans when carried out will relieve the present overcrowding of the asylum, and will otherwise add to the comfort of the patients and the ease of management. The asylum was found in excellent order, and the patients were tranquil and in good physical condition.

Fife and Kin-  
ross District  
Asylum,  
Springfield,  
Cupar.

Much has been done in the Fife and Kinross District Asylum in improving the arrangements for the extinction of fire and for preventing its spreading from one portion of the building to another, but in the absence of a sufficient general water supply these arrangements can only be regarded as palliative.

Many of the patients of this asylum are reported to be in feeble bodily health, but the bodily health of the patients generally appeared to be good, and nothing was observed which indicated defect of dietary or treatment. The patients were tranquil and free from complaint, and the asylum was found throughout in its usual excellent order.

Glasgow Royal  
Asylum, Gart-  
navel, Glasgow.

The Glasgow Royal Asylum is managed with great ability, and is reported to be in a prosperous financial condition. Not only is provision in all respects excellent made in it for the wealthier class of private patients, but liberal consideration is also given to the claims of private patients who are unable to pay high rates of board. The benefits of the institution are thus widely conferred upon the community.

Glasgow Dis-  
trict Asylum  
at Kirklands,  
Bothwell.

Attention is drawn in the reports on the Glasgow District Asylum to a change in the character of the cases admitted in recent years. Many of the patients received have stood in need of hospital nursing for bodily infirmity rather than of asylum care and treatment for mental disorder. This may be held in some circumstances to be justifiable, but asylum authorities should realise the fact that there is a risk in this direction of asylums being used for purposes for which they were not intended.

Active steps continue to be taken for the removal of patients from the institution as soon as they have ceased to need asylum care, and in this way it has for years efficiently served the district to an extent which a much larger establishment, less energetically conducted, could not have accomplished. The buildings at the Hartwood property, and the patients employed there, are satisfactorily reported on.

The improvement of the mortuary arrangements, which have been the subject of unfavourable comment in previous reports, is again strongly recommended.

The extension of the Haddington District Asylum is nearly completed and will provide both for a larger number of patients and for better administration. The water supply is reported to have been at times deficient for ordinary purposes, and so inadequate for coping with an outbreak of fire that in this respect the asylum is stated to have been in a position of peril. It is hoped that the District Board will earnestly consider what should be done to remove this source of danger to the health and safety of the patients.

Present condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Haddington District Asylum, Haddington.

The asylum was found in excellent order, and the patients were tranquil and free from complaint.

The reports on the Inverness District Asylum draw attention to the high rate of mortality from phthisis, which has long been a cause of anxiety in this institution. In this connection it is mentioned that all the floors have now been waxed and polished, so as to avoid the need for wet scrubbing, and a recommendation is made that the patients should be provided with warmer clothing in winter. Special communications with regard to the death-rate in the asylum, and the dietary and clothing of the patients, were made to the District Board during the year.

Inverness District Asylum, Inverness.

The day-rooms and dormitories were found clean and in good order.

In the Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum certain structural enlargements and improvements are reported to have been satisfactorily carried out, and the wards were found in good order and the patients clean and comfortably clothed. Important changes were made in the dietary of the patients in the course of the year, and correspondence took place with the Medical Superintendent on this subject, but as no fixed diet scale was in use in the asylum the Board failed to ascertain the exact extent and nature of the changes made. It was recommended that the District Board should obtain a full statement of these changes.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum, Rosewell, near Edinburgh.

A hope is expressed in the reports on the Montrose Royal Asylum that the building of the new hospital block will soon be commenced, and thus relieve the overcrowding of the asylum, which acts injuriously upon the health of the inmates in spite of a liberal dietary and the excellence of the sanitary arrangements generally. A large number of patients are engaged in active healthy and useful work, and much attention is given to providing for them varied forms of amusement and recreation. With regard to what this institution does for the poorer class of private patients it is stated in one of the entries that 'for more than five and twenty years no private patient belonging to the County of Forfar, who could pay a board of £25 a year, and whose means were too straitened to permit the payment of a higher board, has ever been refused admission to the asylum.' This confers a great benefit upon the county in preserving the sentiment of independence, in removing an inducement to have recourse to the poor-rate, and in extending the means of treatment as private patients to persons in poor circumstances, without causing privation to their relatives. This is a function which cannot be performed by a District Asylum or a Private Asylum, but only by a Chartered Asylum, such as this,

Montrose Royal Asylum, Sunnyside, Montrose.



Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

which had its origin in charitable effort and which has charitable action as one of its aims.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

The reports on the Perth Royal Asylum, which receives private patients only, contain interesting facts as to the extent to which the male patients have been induced to engage voluntarily in useful work. The interchange of patients between this asylum and other Chartered Asylums for short periods of residence has been tried with success, and it is recorded that these changes have almost always resulted in an improvement of the bodily health of the patients. As a definite indication of this it has been found that in most cases they have gained in weight. Plans of a new hospital are under consideration, and a hope is expressed that the Directors may see their way to the erection also of a small separate chapel. Much thoughtfulness and energy are shown in the management of the institution and in the arrangements for making life in it as comfortable and home-like as possible.

Perth Royal  
Asylum.

Perth District  
Asylum,  
Murthly.

Certain structural alterations of the Perth District Asylum are suggested with a view to relieve its overcrowded condition, and it is suggested that further relief could be obtained by pressing for the removal to private dwellings of such patients as have ceased to need asylum care.

An addition has been made to the extent of land attached to the asylum. This was much needed as a means of occupation and treatment of the male patients, and a recommendation is made that the garden ground should be enlarged so as to give a better supply of vegetables.

A yard for poultry and rabbits, and other means of affording interesting occupation for women, are to be provided in an acre of land set apart for the purpose on the female side. The dietary of the patients is varied and well cooked, and their condition and management are in all respects satisfactory.

Roxburgh  
District  
Asylum,  
Melrose.

The reports on the Roxburgh District Asylum contain a remarkable statement of the effect on the population which has been produced by the steady pursuance for many years past of the policy of requiring the removal of all unrecovered patients who have ceased to need asylum care. By this means an overcrowded state of the asylum, which in 1881 made an extension imminent, has been converted into a surplus of accommodation; and not only have the county and parochial rates been saved from needless expenditure, but many insane persons have been restored to comparative freedom and to the enjoyment of a natural home life.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the patients were largely engaged in active outdoor work, and were tranquil and free from complaint.

Stirling Dis-  
trict Asylum,  
Larbert.

A considerable increase has taken place in the number of patients in the Stirling District Asylum, but many of the patients admitted were either boarders from parishes not belonging to the District or private patients.

A more efficient system of night watching, and many administrative and structural improvements carried out during the year are evidence of the energy and ability with which the asylum is

managed; and the condition of the patients and of the wards is reported to be very satisfactory.

Present Condition of Establishments.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

Private Asylums.

Mavisbank Asylum was found in excellent order, and the patients in it are comfortably accommodated and liberally and judiciously treated.

Mavisbank Private Asylum, Polton, Midlothian.

Mollendo House Asylum was found in good order throughout, and the patients are kindly treated and in good condition.

Mollendo House Private Asylum, Musselburgh.

The patients of Saughton Hall Asylum are provided with accommodation suitable to the high class of patients which it receives. They have all the comforts of home life, and special mention is made of the efforts to afford the means of healthy recreation to the gentlemen.

Saughtonhall Private Asylum, near Edinburgh.

The patients of the Westermains Asylum are comfortably accommodated and well treated, and the house was found in excellent order.

Westermains Private Asylum, Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire.

The Whitehouse Asylum was found in excellent order throughout, and the patients in it are reported to be treated with much kindness and liberality.

Whitehouse Private Asylum, Inveresk, Midlothian.

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

The wards of the Abbey Parochial Asylum were found clean and in good order, and the patients are well clothed and have the appearance of being adequately fed and healthily employed. The furniture of the wards has been added to and improved, and recommendations are made with a view to still further improvements in this direction.

Parochial Asylums.

Abbey Parochial Asylum, Paisley.

Much has been done in the Barony Parochial Asylum to relieve pressure upon the accommodation, and to prevent the necessity for its extension, by the removal of suitable patients to private dwellings; and it is pointed out that in the case of this asylum, which serves one large parish, there are unusual facilities for securing successful results in this direction by the co-operation of the Medical Superintendent with the Inspector of Poor. Attention is called to the necessity for the careful selection of the patients to be removed to care in private dwellings, and to the desirability of their being possessed of some intelligence, bodily vigour, and ability to take part in social life.

Barony Parochial Asylum, Woodilee, Lenzie, near Glasgow.

The patients enjoy much freedom and ample facilities for healthy out-door work, but the hospital wards are reported to be too small.

The clothing and dietary of the patients and the condition of the asylum generally are said to be creditable to all concerned in the management.

The wards of the Glasgow City Parochial Asylum, which must be regarded as serving a temporary purpose, were found in good order, and the requirements of the patients as regards food and clothing are well provided for.

Glasgow Parochial Asylum, Glasgow.

The reappearance of erysipelas in the wards of the Govan Parochial Asylum is reported, and the necessity for careful inquiry

Govan Parochial Asylum, Glasgow.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Parochial  
Asylums.

Govan  
Parochial  
Asylum,  
Glasgow.  
Greenock  
Parochial  
Asylum,  
Greenock.

into the sanitary arrangements is urged. The furnishings of the asylum have been improved, and beneficial internal changes have been made, but the asylum is overcrowded, and the death-rate is higher than in similar institutions. Further structural changes are recommended with the object of improving the hospital accommodation. The patients are well clothed, and their medical care, in view of the difficulties connected with it, is said to deserve praise.

The Greenock Parochial Asylum was found in excellent order, and the patients are reported to be in all respects well managed and kindly treated.

Attention is called to the increasing use of the establishment as a means of affording nursing for patients who do not require care for mental disease so much as for physical ailments, which could be suitably treated at home; and the asylum authorities are recommended to be watchful that improper use of the institution in this direction does not take place.

Paisley  
Parochial  
Asylum,  
Paisley.

The Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum is reported to be well managed. The patients were found in good condition, and are said to be liberally and judiciously treated. The plans of a small separate hospital for the treatment of infectious disease have been approved of by the Board, but a change of its proposed site is recommended.

Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.*

St Nicholas  
or City Parish  
Poorhouse,  
Aberdeen.

The Lunatic Wards of the St Nicholas Poorhouse were found in good order, and the patients are well fed, well clothed, and in healthy bodily condition.

Buchan Poor-  
house, New  
Maud, Aber-  
deenshire.

The patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Buchan Poorhouse are reported to be treated in a kindly and judicious manner. They enjoy much liberty and have ample field work. Their condition was found very satisfactory, and the wards were in excellent order.

Cuninghame  
Poorhouse,  
Irvine,  
Ayrshire.

In the Lunatic Wards of the Cuninghame Poorhouse ample industrial occupation of the men on the farm, and of the women in the laundry, showed its usual beneficial results in the good bodily condition and tranquillity of the patients, though many of them are of a class which under less favourable conditions might be found unsuitable for care in an institution of this kind.

The wards were found throughout in excellent order.

Dumbarton  
Poorhouse,  
Dumbarton.

The patients of the Dumbarton Poorhouse Lunatic Wards were found comfortably clothed and well fed, and their employment in healthy and profitable work has been developed with much completeness and success. They were free from complaint, and the wards were found in their usual good order.

Dundee East  
Poorhouse.

It appears from the reports on the Lunatic Wards of the Dundee East Poorhouse that the patients are of a less easily managed class than was formerly the case, and the proportion employed in useful work is smaller. Efforts are, however, made to engage the patients in healthy occupations, and they appear to be treated with consideration and to have all their bodily wants adequately provided for.



There is evidence also in the reports on the Lunatic Wards of the Dundee West Poorhouse that some of the patients received were of a class not well fitted for residence in such an establishment. The patients in the wards when they were visited appeared to be suitable, but many of them are patients for whose successful care active healthy occupation is necessary, and it is hoped that everything will be done to develop and vary the means of employment as much as possible, both for men and women. As regards the employment of the women, it is learned with satisfaction that arrangements are to be made for their engaging in laundry work. The patients were in good condition, and bore evidence of being managed in a kindly and judicious manner.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Dundee West Poorhouse.

The report of the second visit to the Lunatic Wards of the Edinburgh City Poorhouse records a marked improvement in the condition of the women as regards tranquillity and contentment, and this is attributed to the successful efforts which have been made to induce a much larger number of them to engage in work. The wards were found in good order, and the patients were suitably clothed.

Edinburgh City Parish Poorhouse, near Edinburgh.

Much attention is given to the industrial occupation of the inmates of the Lunatic Wards of Hamilton Poorhouse, and they were found free from complaint and in good bodily condition.

Hamilton Poorhouse, Hamilton.

The wards have been improved during the year and were found in excellent order.

The patients of the Inveresk Poorhouse Lunatic Wards are reported to be well provided for and judiciously managed, and the condition of the wards was in every way satisfactory.

Inveresk Poorhouse, Musselburgh.

The Lunatic Wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse were found in excellent order, and the patients bore evidence of having all their wants adequately provided for.

Kincardine Poorhouse, Stonehaven.

The Lunatic Wards of the Linlithgow Poorhouse were found in a satisfactory condition, and the patients, who are almost without exception usefully employed, are kindly treated and in excellent bodily health.

Linlithgow Poorhouse, Linlithgow.

Various improvements have been effected during the year in the Lunatic Wards of the Old Machar Poorhouse. The establishment is efficiently managed, and the patients were found in good condition.

Old Machar Poorhouse, Aberdeen.

In the Lunatic Wards of the Old Monkland Poorhouse the industrial employment of the patients is carried out with much success, and it is recommended that no opportunity should be lost of acquiring more land, so that the means of out-door work for the men be secured in the future.

Old Monkland Poorhouse.

The condition of the wards and of the inmates was found to be such as to reflect credit upon the management.

The means of occupation of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Perth Poorhouse were not regarded as adequate, and the need for more frequent exercise beyond the grounds is pointed out.

Perth Poorhouse, Perth.

The wards were in good order.

Present Condition of Establishments.

St Cuthberts Poorhouse.

All the patients of the Lunatic Wards of St Cuthberts Poorhouse are reported to be employed in out-door labour. They are comfortably accommodated, neat and clean in their clothing, and have all their physical requirements adequately provided for.

Wigtown Poorhouse, Stranraer.

Certain improvements recommended in the lunatic wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse are reported, at the second visit, to have been carried out. A suggestion is made that any opportunity which may occur of acquiring more land should not be lost.

The wards were found in good order, and the patients were free from complaint and in fair bodily health.

Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

Baldovan Institution, near Dundee.

*(e) Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

The children in the Baldovan Institution are well cared for, and successful efforts are made to train them in useful directions, in accordance with their capacity.

The house was found throughout in its usual excellent order.

National Institution, Larbert.

The Larbert Institution continues fully to maintain the high position it has taken as a training school. Such children as are able to benefit by instruction in the elementary branches of education, receive such instruction thoroughly, and a gratifying degree of success has been attained in this direction. But the chief merit of the method followed lies in the fact that all the children are systematically educated in habits of personal cleanliness, in self helpfulness, and in becoming conduct. It is the presence of repellent habits and deportment which makes imbeciles unwelcome sharers in ordinary life, and which represses the kindly feelings which their sad lot would otherwise inspire. Apart, therefore, from whatever else can be done in the way of schooling and industrial training, the removal of these habits is an immense gain both to the imbecile and to the community.

The flourishing financial condition of the Institution is such as to lead to the expression of a hope that certain further improvements will soon be undertaken, such as the rearrangement of the store accommodation, and the erection of a hall for amusement and exercise when the state of the weather prevents amusement and exercise out of doors.

Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.

Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth.

*(f) Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.*

The Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth is maintained by the State for the confinement of those persons called criminal lunatics, who are or who have been insane, and who are still regarded as requiring detention in a prison.

During 1887, 7 patients were admitted to this establishment. The offences of which they were accused or were guilty, as reported to us, and the places from which they were brought, are shown in the following statement:—

**H.M. GENERAL PRISON FOR SCOTLAND, PERTH.**  
*Admissions to Lunatic Department during the year 1887.*

No.	Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Names.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which Accused or Convicted.
9/950	Fife and Kinross Asylum, .	29 Mar. 1887.	E. M.	28 Mar. 1887.	Murder.
9/958	Inverness Circuit Court, .	31 Mar. 1887.	D. M.	31 Mar. 1887.	Do.
10/633	Glasgow Prison, . . .	25 July 1887.	M. M'L.	11 Aug. 1887.	Theft.
10/747	Penal Department, . . .	1 July 1887.	S. B.	10 Sept. 1887.	Lewd, indecent, and libidinous practices and behaviour toward a girl under the age of puberty.
10/466	Do., . . . . .	29 June 1887.	J. B.	13 Sept. 1887.	Culpable Homicide.
10/1286	Barlinnie Prison, . . .	20 June 1887.	W. P.	16 Dec. 1887.	Theft by H. B. and p. c. of theft.
10/1325	Elgin Prison, . . . . .	2 Dec. 1887.	E. G.	29 Dec. 1887.	Do. do.

The subjoined figures show the changes among the inmates of the wards in 1887:—

Average Number of Inmates.		Admissions.		Discharges Recovered.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
39.5	14.5	6	1	4	0	5	2	0	0	Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth.

The inmates at 31st December 1887 were classified as follows:—

1. Found to be insane in bar of trial, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, . . . . . 22
2. Found to have been insane at time of committing offence, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, . . . . . 17
3. Sentenced to death, but respited, or sentence commuted on account of insanity, . . . . . 2
4. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had expired, . . . . . 1
5. Convicts whose sentences had not expired, . . . . . 8
6. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had not expired, . . . . . 2

52

This establishment is reported to be in excellent order. The accommodation has been much improved by the introduction of heating by hot water pipes into the male day-rooms and dormitories. Structural changes have also been made which have improved the sanitary arrangements of the male wards. The employment of the men in out-door labour continues to be attended with excellent results, both as regards the improvement of their mental condition and the facilitating of their management.

#### V. LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

We believe it to be useful to repeat the brief statement which has been given in previous Reports, describing the position occupied by patients in private dwellings in Scotland, and the amount of official supervision which they receive from us.

Both private patients and paupers, if they are detained in estab-

Lunatics in private Dwellings.

The circumstances which bring them under official supervision.



Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

—  
The circum-  
stances which  
bring them  
under official  
supervision.

lishments for the insane, come equally under our supervision. But in the case of private patients in private dwellings,—that is, insane persons who are not paupers, and who are not placed in establishments for the insane,—it is not required by the statutes that all of them should be under our supervision. It is only in certain circumstances that such persons require to be certified and reported to us. All pauper patients, however, without exception, whether provided for in establishments or in private dwellings, are intimated to us, placed on our registers, and brought under supervision.

Private  
Lunatics.

The number of private lunatics who were provided for in private dwellings with the sanction of the Board on the 1st of January 1888, was 132, and the number of pauper lunatics so provided for was 2270.

Of the private patients 58 were persons whose means have been placed under curatory by the Court of Session or by a Sheriff Court. Of the whole number of private patients in private dwellings, 41 were in houses which possessed special licences for the reception of not more than four patients.

The circumstances which bring under our supervision an insane person who is not a pauper, who is not placed in an establishment, are the following:—

1. If he is kept in a private house for profit, and suffers from mental disorder of confirmed character.

2. If, whether kept for profit or not, he has been insane for more than a year, and is subjected to compulsory confinement to the house, to restraint or coercion, or to harsh and cruel treatment.

3. If he possesses property which has been placed under curatory by a Court of law.

A large number of private patients living in family, who are neither kept for profit nor restrained nor cruelly used, are thus not under our jurisdiction. Even a patient who is kept for profit does not require to be placed under our jurisdiction, if it is certified by a registered medical practitioner that he is afflicted with a malady which is not confirmed, and that it is expedient to place him for a temporary residence, not exceeding six months, in the house in which he is so kept.

We do not regard it as desirable that any class of persons should be brought under our official supervision unless such supervision appears to be necessary to guard against abuse; but we regard as a duty of great importance the systematic visitation of those patients in private dwellings in regard to whom the statute requires the supervision of the Board to be exercised.

Pauper  
Lunatics.

The number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings increased during the year 1887 from 2140 to 2270. We continue to regard it as important to press upon the attention of asylum and parochial authorities the desirability of discharging patients as soon as asylum treatment becomes no longer necessary for their welfare or for the safety of the public. An instructive illustration of the effect of an earnest effort to diminish the number of pauper lunatics accumulated in a District Asylum, by weeding out such patients, is

afforded in the recent history of the District Asylum for the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk. This is described in detail in the Commissioner's Entry of 19th October 1887 (see Appendix B, p. 80). From 1st January 1872, the year in which the asylum was opened, until 1st January 1882—that is during a period of ten years—there had been an increase of 81 in the number of pauper inmates, which brought the total number resident up to 205, and the rate of increase showed evidence of becoming higher rather than lower. It therefore seemed probable at that time that five years after 1st January 1882, that is to say about the date of the Entry, there would be a further increase of 38 in the number of pauper inmates. This means that there would have been 243 pauper patients in October 1887 if nothing had occurred to check the process of accumulation. But the number actually in the asylum at that date was only 174, which is 69 less than the number which had seemed probable. The circumstances which led to the higher figure not being reached are worthy of attention. The asylum was in 1881 so overcrowded that the immediate erection of additional buildings seemed then to be necessary, and this led to the attention of the District Board being directed more forcibly than usual to the way in which patients had been allowed to accumulate in the asylum. It was pointed out to them in the Commissioners' Entry, dated 25th November 1881, that the accumulation of patients, which had been going on up to that time, was due more to a slowness in removing patients who had ceased to require asylum treatment, than to an increase in the number annually sent to the asylum. It was therefore recommended that greater efforts should be made to obtain the removal of patients whose further detention was unnecessary. In consequence of this recommendation careful inquiry was made into the condition of every patient in the asylum with a view to the removal of all who might be suitably provided for otherwise. As the result of this inquiry a considerable number of patients were discharged. During the five years previous to 1st January 1882, 185 patients had been discharged—95 as recovered and 90 as unrecovered; but during the following five years, 258 patients were discharged—106 as recovered and 152 as unrecovered. The number discharged was thus increased by 73. If only the unrecovered patients are dealt with the increase is 62; and it is both interesting and instructive to note that the majority of the patients discharged as unrecovered ceased to be pauper lunatics. Some recovered and became self-supporting after their liberation, and others were removed from the Poor Roll by their relatives, the ultimate result being that the number of pauper lunatics provided for as pauper lunatics in private dwellings in the District was only increased by 17. These details are instructive in showing that the removal of pauper patients from asylums, after they have ceased to require asylum treatment, is useful in ways which might not at first be foreseen. It is shown to be useful not merely in avoiding the unnecessary enlargement of asylum buildings, but also in many instances in relieving the rate-payers altogether of the burden of maintaining the patients; and in some cases it is useful in effecting the recovery of the patients.

Both the private and the pauper patients in private dwellings

Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.  
—  
Pauper  
Lunatics.

Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.  
—  
Reports of  
Visitation.

were visited during last year, and a report upon each case was submitted to us. These reports were all carefully considered, and in every case in which it seemed to be desirable we took such steps as were necessary to effect beneficial changes in the position of the patients, and we are glad to be able to report favourably on their general condition. The cases in which difficulty was experienced in giving effect to our views were not numerous. We present in the Appendix (Appendix C) the general reports on the condition of the patients.

Dr Sibbald, who conducted the inspection of the patients in the County of Midlothian, reports that the patients visited were all found suitably provided for, except in a few cases where improvements were suggested, and were at once carried into effect. He visited 42 private patients and 125 paupers.

Dr Fraser visited 95 private patients and 1097 paupers, and made a total of 1452 visits; more than one visit having been made in those cases in which more frequent visitation seemed desirable. He continues to report favourably of the condition of the patients under his supervision. Many interesting and instructive details are given in his Report. The most important of these is the account he gives of the adoption by the Barony parish of the system of providing for harmless and incurable patients in private dwellings. The following quotation from his report refers to this matter:—

‘The greater part of the Barony parish is situated in the city of Glasgow, and it is therefore an urban parish. Its population in 1881 was 264,509, and the number of lunatics chargeable to it on 1st January 1888 was 633.

‘Until within the last two years the Barony parish was one of those parishes which practically did nothing in the way of providing in private dwellings for the harmless and incurable insane paupers. There was in fact for many years active opposition on the part of this Parish to every recommendation that some of the pauper lunatics chargeable to it should be transferred from the asylum to private care. The number of the insane chargeable to this parish who were in private dwellings therefore constituted a much smaller proportion of the whole number of the insane chargeable to it than was the case as regards many other similarly conditioned parishes. The actual number on 1st January 1868 was 14—3 males and 11 females, and on 1st January 1878 there were only 12—3 males and 9 females. The total number of lunatics chargeable to the Barony parish at these dates was respectively 200 and 401.

‘The Barony Parochial Board built a large asylum at Woodilee, which was opened for the reception of patients in 1873. On account of the absence of any effort to provide elsewhere for those inmates who were harmless and incurable this asylum gradually filled, and in the course of a few years its accommodation became fully occupied. Extensions of the asylum were then made, but these were chiefly for male patients, and they gave little or no relief to the female department of the asylum, which consequently soon became overcrowded.



‘ When this increase was going on the General Board repeatedly pointed out the smallness of the number of patients discharged un- recovered from the asylum, and the presence in the asylum of many harmless and incurable patients for whom asylum care and treatment were not necessary. It was not however until the over- crowding of the female side became serious that the propriety of providing in private dwellings for these harmless and incurable inmates came to be seriously considered by the Parochial Board. This occurred in 1885, and a Committee of the Parochial Board was appointed to investigate the private-dwellings system and report. This Committee issued circulars to the officials of 31 asylums and of 14 lunatic wards of poorhouses and to 39 inspectors of poor, in- quiring into the experience and practice of these officials as to the boarding out of the harmless and incurable insane. The replies, which have been printed, are most instructive, and in the cases in which the writer had any experience of the private-dwelling system, they are favourable to its adoption. This Committee also visited a large number of the boarded-out insane in various parts of the country, “with the view of satisfying themselves of the expediency of recommending the adoption of the system in the interest of either the patients or ratepayers.”

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—  
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‘ The Committee also entered into the financial aspect of the question, and stated in their Report that the following were the items of cost for 1885 per week in the asylum at Woodilee and for the lunatic paupers boarded in private dwellings at Balfron.

<i>In the Asylum.</i>			<i>In Private Dwellings.</i>		
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1. Board (Provisions, House- hold Expenses, &c.),	5	4.11	1. Board (Provisions, House- hold Expenses, &c.),	7	0
2. Lodging, . . . . .	5	7.20	2. Lodging, . . . . .	1	0
3. Clothing, . . . . .	0	8.33	3. Clothing, . . . . .	0	9
4. Supervision, &c., . . .	1	11.71	4. Supervision, &c. (Visits by Medical Men and Members and Officials of Parochial Board), . . .	8	9
Total per week, . . . .	13	7.35	Total per week, . . . .	16	9
Per annum, £35, 7s. 9d.			Per annum, £22, 15s.		

‘ The conclusions which the Committee came to after this full and careful inquiry are most interesting and instructive, and I therefore give them at length. They were—“ (1) That the asylum, and particularly the division thereof allocated to females, is uncomfortably crowded; (2) that this crowding is caused by the accumulation of patients of both sexes—there being about 38 of each—whose cases are of a harmless and incurable nature, for whom detention in an asylum is unnecessary, and who without injury to themselves and danger to the public could be placed in private dwellings; (3) that their removal from the asylum to such dwellings would result in freer scope and increased facilities being given to the entire staff for consolidating their attention on those patients—of whom there are daily arrivals—whose cases are of an acute nature, and for whom removal to an asylum and treatment therein is imperative; (4) that experience has shown that their removal from the asylum

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'leads in a considerable number of instances to the withdrawal of a claim for parochial assistance; (5) that the boarding out of the harmless and incurable patients would—by their removal from the routine and restraint of an asylum, and their location in a position and circumstances to lead a domestic life, and more in conformity with their natural condition—be the means of increasing their happiness and adding to their enjoyment of existence, so far as that is compatible with their mental condition; (6) that the cost to the ratepayers of the adoption of the system, as shown by the foregoing statistics, would be less than the cost of keeping them in the asylum; and (7) that the boarding out of the harmless and incurable patients prevents unnecessary extension of the asylum and so saves money.

'The Committee, after a consideration of this report by the Parochial Board, obtained power to arrange for the removal of the harmless and incurable patients from the asylum and for their location in private dwellings. Accordingly the officials of the Parochial Board, under the able and energetic guidance of Mr Motion, set to work to secure suitable guardians and homes, and I am able to report that in two years there were 78 patients removed from the asylum and provided for in private dwellings; of these 31 were so transferred in 1887. The selection of cases has in my opinion been more frequently at fault than it has been in similar movements from other asylums, and consequently the number returned to the asylum within short periods of time has been comparatively large. Fifteen out of the 78 have had to be sent back as unsuitable. It is hoped that, as experience is gained as to the class of patients suitable for private dwellings, the proportion returned will not be so large.'

Dr Lawson visited 60 private patients and 968 paupers, and made a total of 1262 visits, more than one visit having been made in those cases in which more frequent visitation seemed desirable. After a reference to the generally satisfactory condition of the patients under his supervision, he makes the following remarks on the condition of the pauper patients in private dwellings in some of the western isles:—

'In view of the present agitation in the outlying parts of the country, I have endeavoured to find out, in the course of visitation, what the effect of the social disquietude was upon the provision made for the care of pauper lunatics in private dwellings. Whatever may come to be the case, it cannot as yet be alleged that the difficulties which have hampered some of the parochial boards have led to any diminution of the comfort of pauper lunatics in the disturbed parishes. I was able indeed to note in my individual reports on each case, that in several parishes in Skye, there even seemed to be a decided improvement in the amount and kind of clothing supplied to the patients. I ascribed this circumstance partly to the fact that the inhabitants of these districts are at present very exacting, and inclined to make the most of any cause of complaint, but mainly to the action of sensible and energetic Inspectors of Poor, and of Parochial Boards who are anxious, under trying circumstances, to do all that can be expected for those that are undoubtedly necessi-

'tous. The parishes of Kilmuir, Duirnish, Strath, and Sleat were 'exceptionally commendable in this respect. Regarding the parish 'of Sleat, I reported that I was favourably impressed on finding that 'each of the four patients newly intimated as pauper lunatics, had 'benefited greatly by being placed on our Register. The parochial 'dealings with them had been liberal. It is in parishes situated in 'the Highlands and Islands that one sees best how much more 'liberally the parochial authorities deal with pauper lunatics, than 'with ordinary paupers. Three out of the four of the patients 'referred to had been supplied not only with body and bed-clothes : 'but, in addition, substantial wooden open bedsteads had been 'fitted up for them, so that their appearance, and the nature of 'their sleeping accommodation, are now really superior to those of 'many well-to-do people in Skye.'

Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.  
—  
Reports of  
Visitation.

Reference has been made in recent Annual Reports of the Board to the increase in the number of patients boarded with strangers which has for a considerable period been going on. This has never been viewed by the Board as being in itself a desirable thing. It has always been kept in view that it is best for all concerned when a due consideration for the proper care of the patients permits of their being placed in the position which they would have occupied if they had been sane. Notwithstanding this, the number of pauper lunatics resident with relatives has gradually diminished and the number resident with strangers has increased. Two circumstances have mainly contributed to produce this result. One is that relatives are not so frequently willing as they once were to undertake the care of the patients, the other is that relatives who are willing to undertake their care, are unable, from unfitness either in themselves or in their circumstances, to furnish such treatment and accommodation as are desirable. Among the results of the increased resort to strangers as guardians of the patients is a greater tendency to the formation of aggregations of lunatics in private dwellings in particular localities. In these localities a large number of the patients live in what are known as 'specially licenced houses,' that is houses which have been licensed by the Board to receive more than one patient. Sometimes the licence is for two or three patients, but in no case can it be for more than four. Dr Lawson makes the following observations with reference to the aggregations which have taken place in the counties of Fife and Perth. 'In both counties,' he says, 'there are certain villages 'in which this concentration is conspicuous. In Fife these villages 'are Kennoway, Star, Thornton, and Auchtermuchty. In Perth- 'shire they are Gartmore and Scone. In the four Fifeshire villages 'I visited 148 patients in specially licensed houses. These were 'distributed as follows :—

Kennoway, 65.  
Thornton, 29.

Star, 40.  
Auchtermuchty, 14.

'In Perthshire, the village of Gartmore contained 50 patients, 'and 12 patients were resident in Scone. These numbers, being 'intended to indicate the existence of a leaning towards aggregation, 'apply to villages, not to parishes.

'It is important also to bear in mind that an increased propor-



Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.  
—  
Reports of  
Visitation.

tion of pauper patients in specially licensed houses as compared with houses containing single patients, means an increased proportion of patients boarded out amongst strangers. Almost without exception those residing in specially licensed houses are under the care of unrelated guardians. Of the single patients whom I visited in 1887, 225 in 565, or 40 per cent., were in the houses of persons not related to them. So that if to the 225 in single dwellings we add the 403 patients residing in specially licensed houses, we find that of the 968 pauper patients whom I have visited in 1887, 628 are provided for amongst strangers.

A question which naturally arises from this growing tendency to aggregation and to alien guardianship is:—Do such features of the system not appear anomalous, considering that the breaking up of aggregations in Institutions and the returning of uncured lunatics to the homes of their relatives would seem to most people to be the desirable aim of the administrators of such a system? To the first part of the question the answer is that such aggregations in villages are not essential to the carrying out of the system; that they have led to no inconvenience; that though collectively the patients in a village may be numerous yet each small group of them has a separate home; and that efforts have been made successfully to get Inspectors of Poor to open up new areas in cases where it appeared to be injudicious to swell the number of insane residents by granting additional Special Licences. On the other hand there are great advantages in having eligible patients aggregated into moderate sized groups. Such aggregation makes the labours of the Inspector of Poor and of the Medical Officer easier, and more capable of systematic performance and consequently more regularly performed. It establishes a healthy rivalry amongst the guardians, and is relished by many of the patients. At the same time, I think that great aggregation should be discountenanced, mainly because it is unnecessary, the opening up of new areas being a task of no great difficulty, and because it is undesirable to encourage such aggregations of pauper lunatics in towns and villages as might, in any way, cause even a small measure of discomfort or annoyance to the ordinary inhabitants. To prevent such inconvenience it is necessary to limit carefully the granting of new Special Licences in the villages of Star, Kennoway, Gartmore, and Thornton. Experience in these and in other districts has led me to the conclusion that, when it is possible, the guardian should be induced to undertake at first, the care of only one patient, that only after experience and repeated visitation on the part of officials, a Special Licence for two should be granted, and that on no account should a Licence for three or four patients be given, unless where some particular qualification on the part of the guardian is combined with special fitness of the home and the neighbourhood.'

## VI. POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

Position of Districts.

For lunacy purposes Scotland is at present divided into the following districts:—

Counties forming the different Districts.	Districts arranged geographically.	List of Districts and Counties which form them.
Shetland, . . . . .	1. Shetland district.	List of Districts and Counties which form them.
Orkney, . . . . .	2. Orkney do.	
Caithness, . . . . .	3. Caithness do.	
Sutherland, Inverness, Ross, and Nairn, . . . . .	4. Inverness do.	
Elgin, . . . . .	5. Elgin do.	
Banff, . . . . .	6. Banff do.	
Aberdeen, . . . . .	7. Aberdeen do.	
Kincardine, . . . . .	8. Kincardine do.	
Forfar, . . . . .	9. Forfar district.	
Perth, . . . . .	10. Perth do.	
Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Linlithgow, . . . . .	11. Stirling do.	List of Districts and Counties which form them.
Fife and Kinross, . . . . .	12. Fife and Kinross district.	
Edinburgh and Peebles, . . . . .	13. Edinburgh Urban district, formed of the following five parishes belonging to the County of Midlothian, namely—(1) City of Edinburgh, (2) St Cuthbert's and Canongate, (3) South Leith, (4) North Leith, and (5) Duddingston.	List of Districts and Counties which form them.
	14. Midlothian and Peebles district, formed of the remaining parishes of Midlothian and of the County of Peebles.	
Haddington, . . . . .	15. Haddington district.	
Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, . . . . .	16. Roxburgh do.	
Lanark, . . . . .	17. Glasgow do.	
Renfrew, . . . . .	18. Renfrew do.	
Argyll, . . . . .	19. Argyll do.	
Bute, . . . . .	20. Bute do.	
Ayr, . . . . .	21. Ayr do.	
Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, . . . . .	22. Southern Counties do.	

The District of Shetland continues to be dependent on the Royal Shetland Asylum at Montrose for the accommodation of its pauper lunatics. District.

Pauper lunatics belonging to the Orkney District, who require removal from home, are received into the Edinburgh Royal Asylum; but the arrangements continue under which the lunatics of most of the parishes are accommodated in the Montrose Royal Asylum. Orkney District.

Under an agreement with the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum, pauper lunatics belonging to the Caithness District, who need asylum treatment, continue to be sent to that establishment. Caithness District.

The Inverness District Asylum continues to afford sufficient accommodation for the wants of the District. Inverness District.

The Elgin District Asylum is at present overcrowded, but the District Board is making considerable additions to the District Asylum which it is believed will satisfactorily meet the requirements of the District. Elgin District.

The wants of the Banff District are still adequately met by the Banff District. asylum at Ladysbridge and the succursal asylum at Woodpark. Banff District.

Position of  
Districts.Aberdeen  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen District are accommodated in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, and in the lunatic wards of the Aberdeen, Old Machar, and Buchan Poorhouses. The Aberdeen Royal Asylum continues to be inconveniently crowded. We are still of opinion that, in view of the site of the asylum, and the relation in which it stands to the community as a whole, it would be desirable that the number should be restricted to 350, as soon as the arrangements of the District will permit.

Kincardine  
District.

The agreement between the Kincardine District Lunacy Board and the Directors of the Montrose Royal Asylum is still in force. The wants of the District are fully met by this institution and the lunatic wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse at Stonehaven.

## Forfar District.

The pauper lunatics of the Forfar District are accommodated in the Royal Asylums of Dundee and Montrose, and in the lunatic wards of the East and West Dundee Poorhouses. The Montrose Royal Asylum has for some time been overcrowded, and the Managers are about to erect a Hospital Section which it is believed will not only relieve the overcrowding, but will also add greatly to the efficiency of the means of treatment which the asylum furnishes.

## Perth District.

The District Asylum at Murthly and the lunatic wards of the Perth Poorhouse provide accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the Perth District. The District Asylum is beginning to be overcrowded, and plans for providing increased accommodation are under the consideration of the District Board.

Stirling  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Stirling District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Larbert and in the lunatic wards of the Linlithgow and Dumbarton Poorhouses.

Fife and Kin-  
ross District.

The pauper lunatics of the counties of Fife and Kinross continue to be provided for in the District Asylum at Springfield, near Cupar.

Edinburgh  
Urban District.

The Urban District of Edinburgh has hitherto been supplied with asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, and it remains in all other essential respects in the same position as was described in last Report. Harmless and incurable patients belonging to the City Parish of Edinburgh and St Cuthberts are received in the lunatic wards of the Poorhouses belonging to these parishes.

Midlothian  
and Peebles,  
Haddington,  
and Roxburgh  
Districts.

No change has taken place in the position of the Midlothian and Peebles, the Haddington, or the Roxburgh Districts.

Glasgow  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Glasgow District continue to be accommodated in the District Asylum at Bothwell, in the Glasgow Royal Asylum, in the three Parochial Asylums of the Barony, the City of Glasgow and the Govan Combination Parishes, in the lunatic wards of the Hamilton and Old Monkland Poorhouses, and in other establishments beyond the District. As has been stated



in previous Annual Reports, it was for some time the intention of the District Board to build an asylum upon the estate of Hartwood, sufficient for the requirements of the District, and in pursuance of this intention plans of an asylum were prepared and were sanctioned by the Board. Last year, however, the District Board resolved to delay further proceedings. This resolution was arrived at in consequence of a view expressed by parochial and other authorities that the requirements of the District would be more satisfactorily met if the District were divided and separate asylum accommodation provided for each portion. The power to divide a Lunacy District which the Board had previously possessed was inadvertently lost by the passing of the Prisons (Scotland) Act of 1877, and the power remained in abeyance till last year. It was then revived by the Lunacy Districts (Scotland) Act of 1887; and immediately after the passing of the Act application was made to the Board by various representative bodies in the Glasgow District to divide this District. The Board were asked to divide the District so as to erect four new Districts, consisting respectively of the Barony Parish, of the City of Glasgow Parish, of the Govan Combination, and of the remainder of the County of Lanark after the separation of these three parishes. The Board gave an opportunity to all parties interested to express their views in regard to the proposed division, and found that no opposition was offered; and they have now resolved to comply with the applications.

Position of  
Districts.  
Glasgow  
District.

In the erection of these new Districts the only existing Lunacy District affected will be the Glasgow District, except as regards the new District which is to consist of the Govan Combination.

The pauper lunatics of the Renfrew District, with the exception of those belonging to the portion of the parish of Govan which is about to be disjoined from this District, are accommodated in the Parochial Asylums of Abbey, Paisley, and Greenock.

Renfrew  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Districts of Argyll and Bute are accommodated in the District Asylum at Lochgilphead.

Argyll and  
Bute District.

## VII. ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION FOR PRIVATE LUNATICS.

Asylum  
Accommoda-  
tion for Private  
Lunatics.

There is abundant accommodation in Scotland for private patients belonging to the more opulent classes of the community, and it is probable that such accommodation will always be adequately supplied either in public or in private establishments. The provision made for the poorer class of private patients who require asylum treatment is, however, less complete at present than is desirable. Private asylums which receive patients at the lowest rates of board have never been regarded by the Board as satisfactory establishments. It is practically impossible to make adequate provision for persons requiring asylum treatment at the rates of board which were charged there, and at the same time to allow of a profit to the proprietors. It is therefore satisfactory to

Asylum  
Accommoda-  
tion for Private  
Lunatics.

---

be able to state that such institutions are now extinct in Scotland. The institutions into which it would be desirable that all such patients should be received are the Royal Asylums, and it has been frequently indicated in previous Reports that in providing adequately for such patients the Royal Asylums perform a most charitable and most useful work. The Royal Asylums are distributed over the country in such a way as to make them fairly convenient as regards locality for supplying the accommodation required; and in supplying it they appear to the Board to be acting in the spirit of their founders. The class for which inadequate provision is made at present consists of those whose circumstances permit of a rate of board being paid for them equal to the rates charged for pauper lunatics, but not so much above it as to obtain accommodation in the better class of private asylums. This may be said broadly to include persons able to pay at the rate of from £25 to £50 a year. In most cases where the payments are restricted to a sum not much exceeding £25 a year, it is at present impossible to obtain accommodation for a patient in an asylum except as a pauper; and even when £50 a year can be paid it is frequently difficult to obtain it except by submitting to that condition.

In our Twenty-eighth Report (p. xlv) we gave a statement showing for 1st January 1886 that 1053 patients were maintained out of private means at rates under 21s. a week. Of these 912 were maintained as private patients, 774 in Royal Asylums and 138 in District Asylums. The rest, 141, were in the position of paupers, 22 being in Royal Asylums, 108 in District Asylums, and 11 in Parochial Asylums. In providing for the 774 patients, the Royal Asylums were, as we have said, performing to that extent a most charitable and most useful work. The position of the 138 patients who were inmates of District Asylums cannot, however, be regarded as satisfactory, for they are liable to be discharged whenever the accommodation which they occupy is required for paupers, and there are obvious objections to the placing of persons maintained out of private means in institutions specially intended for the accommodation of paupers. It may, however, be held that the placing of private patients in District Asylums is so far suitable that it does not involve classing the patients as actual paupers; but it admits of no doubt that it is a great hardship, if not an injustice, to oblige the 141 persons who are not admitted as private patients but sent into asylums at the instance of inspectors of poor, to be registered and treated as actual paupers when their maintenance is entirely defrayed from private sources. It is important to keep in view, in regard to this class of cases, which actually come upon the poor law records, that the present position of the matter must in many instances lead to the actual pauperising of persons who might under other circumstances be saved from it. Efforts are frequently made by relatives and friends to keep a patient from becoming a burden on the rates if they can thereby save him from the stigma of pauperism. If, however, the patient is forced into the position of pauperism, notwithstanding that these relatives or friends defray all the cost of his maintenance, there is an obvious inducement to them to avail themselves of the benefits of the position as they have to submit to the degradation.

We have given full recognition to the degree to which the Managers and Directors of Royal Asylums have endeavoured to meet the wants of this class of private patients with scanty resources. But we think that they will not have done all that ought to be done, nor all that can be done if public attention is intelligently directed to the matter, until all patients for whom rates of board of not more than £25 a year can be paid are provided for in these institutions as private patients.

Asylum  
Accommoda-  
tion for Private  
Lunatics.

## VIII. EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.

The parochial expenditure for each county on account of pauper lunatics is given in Table XXIII. (Appendix A), for year ending 14th May 1887. From this Table it appears that, for the maintenance of 11,242 pauper lunatics, who were under care in asylums, lunatic wards of poorhouses, and private dwellings, and for other expenses connected with them, a total sum of £225,981, 13s. 2d. was paid; of which £169,725, 3s. 11d. was cost of asylum treatment, £16,603, 13s. 6d. was for maintenance in lunatic wards of poorhouses, £33,106, 15s. 0d. was for maintenance in private dwellings, and £6546, 0s. 9d. was for certification, transport, and other expenses. There was £9729, 3s. 5d. of this expenditure contributed by relatives and others, and £88,258, 16s. 1d. was contributed by Government.

The following statement, extracted from Table XXIV., shows the rate at which the expenditure for pauper lunatics has increased since 1858:—

Increase of  
Expenditure  
since 1858.

Years.	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, Cost of Transport, &c.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
1858	£61,303	£14,230	£5118	£80,652
1859-63 . . .	76,430	14,763	4031	95,225
1864-68 . . .	92,667	15,157	4400	112,214
1869-73 . . .	115,970	16,345	4806	137,122
1874-79 . . .	151,068	17,787	4809	173,664
1879-84 . . .	177,794	22,554	6188	206,536
1884-85 . . .	184,322	28,184	6241	218,747
1885-86 . . .	186,025	31,203	6823	224,051
1886-87 . . .	186,329	33,107	6546	225,982

During the whole period from 1858 to 1887 the total expenditure for maintenance alone has increased 191 per cent., the expenditure for the maintenance of patients in establishments having increased 204 per cent., and that for the maintenance of patients in private dwellings 133 per cent. The average cost per annum for each patient has increased in asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses from about £20 to about £25; in private dwellings it has increased from about £8 to about £15: the average expenditure for establishments and private dwellings taken together, with all other costs, having increased from about £16 to about £23.

The contributions towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics made by relatives and obtained from other private sources have increased from £1877 in 1859 to £9729 in 1886-87.

Contributions  
made by  
relatives of  
Pauper  
Lunatics.



Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.

The contributions from imperial funds towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, for each of the thirteen years since the parliamentary grant has come into operation, are shown in the following statement:—

Amount of the  
Parliamentary  
Grant in aid of  
the Cost of  
Maintenance.

Amount of Parliamentary Grant  
towards the maintenance of  
pauper lunatics.

For the year ending 14th May 1875,	£59,483	1	0
" " 1876,	62,637	15	5
" " 1877,	65,470	1	0
" " 1878,	68,533	10	0
" " 1879,	71,272	18	6
" " 1880,	73,833	18	11
" " 1881,	76,856	5	6
" " 1882,	79,711	17	5
" " 1883,	81,495	0	11
" " 1884,	83,089	8	11
" " 1885,	85,111	13	6
" " 1886,	87,164	9	0
" " 1887,	88,258	16	1

Cost of Land  
and Buildings  
not taken into  
account in the  
Tables.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the expenditure as given in Table XXIV. refers only to the cost of maintenance, which is borne in the first instance by the poor-rate, and contributed to by Government and the relatives of paupers. It does not take into account the interest on the greater part of the money which has been laid out in the purchase of land, and the erection of the institutions in which pauper lunatics are treated. These expenses are defrayed out of assessment in all counties where District Asylums have been provided. In the case of patients accommodated in Royal or Chartered Asylums, or in Parochial Asylums not belonging to the parishes to which the patients are chargeable, some account is taken of the cost of providing the accommodation, but this is not regulated by any fixed rule.

Daily Cost of  
Maintenance in  
each Class of  
Establishment  
for the past  
ten Years.

The average daily cost of maintenance of pauper patients in the different classes of establishments for the ten years 1877-8 to 1886-7 is shown in Table XXV. (Appendix A). The general average rate is shown by the Table to be 1s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., which is the same as that for the previous three years.

Daily Cost of  
each Mode of  
Provision for  
each County,  
and the propor-  
tion in which  
each Mode is  
adopted in  
each County.

Table XXVI. (Appendix A) shows, from returns furnished to us by inspectors of poor, the average daily rate of maintenance for each mode of providing for pauper lunatics in each county during the year ending 14th May 1887. It appears from this Table that the daily cost of maintaining a pauper lunatic in an asylum, in licensed wards of poorhouses, and in private dwellings, varies considerably in the different counties.

As regards asylums, the lowest average daily cost per head for a county is 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and the highest 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., which, calculated for the year, would be £20, 3s. 0d. and £34, 4s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

As regards the licensed wards of poorhouses, the lowest daily cost is 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and the highest 1s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., or £15, 11s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and £25, 9s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., per annum.

As regards private dwellings, the lowest average daily cost for a county is 6d. and the highest is 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., or £9, 2s. 6d. and £19, 0s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Table XXVII. (Appendix A) shows the present rates of board for pauper lunatics in each of the various classes of establishments, and the minimum rates for private patients in Royal and District Asylums.

Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.  
—  
Rates of board  
in each Asylum  
and in Poor-  
houses having  
Lunatic Wards.

From this Table it appears that the minimum rates of board at which pauper patients are received in the Royal or Chartered Asylums range from £25 per annum, which is the rate in the Dumfries Asylum, to £32, 10s., which is the rate in the Edinburgh Asylum. In District Asylums the rates for patients belonging to the respective districts range from £19, 18s. 8d. in the Argyll to £28 in the Roxburgh Asylum. In Parochial Asylums the estimated cost for the pauper lunatics of the parishes to which these establishments severally belong varies from £21, 6s. 10d., which is the estimated cost in the Greenock Asylum, to £24, 6s. 5d., which is the estimated cost in the Abbey Asylum. The rates in District Asylums may be regarded as showing the actual cost of maintenance in these establishments. It is proper, therefore, when comparing these rates with those in Royal and Parochial Asylums, to keep in view that the expense of erecting and fitting up District Asylums is defrayed out of county assessment; whereas, in the case of Royal Asylums, it is defrayed either out of endowments, or out of the profits derived from keeping private patients, or out of the board charged for paupers; and in case of Parochial Asylums, *i.e.*, lunatic wards of poorhouses with unrestricted licences, it is defrayed out of the poor rate, and is now taken more or less into account in the estimated cost given in the table. In the rates given as representing the cost in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, which range from £15, 3s. 4d. in the Buchan Poorhouse to £25, 13s. 6d. in the St Cutbert's Poorhouse, the cost of the Buildings is also to some extent taken into account.

## IX. DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

Dangerous  
Lunatics.

The following statement shows the number of persons sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics, in each of the ten years 1878-87, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, under the provisions of the 15th section of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54 :—

1878,	2	1883,	1
1879,	7	1884,	10
1880,	10	1885,	10
1881,	13	1886,	8
1882,	10	1887,	11

The lunacy of persons so committed does not usually differ from the lunacy of persons committed in the ordinary way. Some accident in their history, such as might occur in the history of almost any lunatic, generally constitutes the only difference; but when they have been committed to an asylum under the provisions of the Act referred to, difficulties lie in the way of their dis-

Dangerous  
Lunatics.

charge, unless they can be certified to have completely recovered. It is not desirable that patients should be often confined in asylums under this procedure; but it sometimes has advantages, and certain cases could not be satisfactorily dealt with, except in the manner provided for by this or some similar enactment.

The foregoing figures show the number of cases in which proceedings for the confinement of patients have not only been begun but have been concluded, in terms of the section mentioned, but they by no means disclose the extent to which the provisions of the section are taken advantage of in their initiatory stages.

In the great majority of cases in which proceedings are begun under that section, an undertaking is given at an early stage of the procedure, by an Inspector of Poor or some person interested, that due arrangements will be made for the safe custody of the lunatic, which will be satisfactory to the Sheriff. In these cases an engagement that the patient will be placed in an asylum on a Sheriff's order, obtained in the ordinary way, is almost always regarded by the Sheriff as "an arrangement to his satisfaction," and any further procedure under the section is thus rendered unnecessary.

It is a wise provision of the law which permits proceedings to be begun under the provisions of the sections specially referring to dangerous lunatics, and which allows them to be concluded under the provisions of that dealing with ordinary cases of lunacy, because in this way the section referring to dangerous lunatics can be taken advantage of for the protection either of the public or of the lunatic, in cases where no steps for the lunatic's confinement are taken by those on whom the duty of doing so would in ordinary circumstances fall, while by concluding the proceedings in the manner prescribed for ordinary cases, the obstacles to the patient's discharge, which are interposed by the terms of the fifteenth section, and are in the great majority of cases found to be unnecessary and undesirable, are removed.

Alien Lunatics.

## X. ALIEN LUNATICS.

During 1887, 29 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. All of these patients were removed from asylums; 10 were sent to England, 19 to Ireland.

We again call attention to the circumstance that pauper lunatics who are thus sent to Ireland are frequently, on arriving there, placed in the ordinary wards of poorhouses, from which they soon discharge themselves, and return to this country. In sending such patients repeatedly to and fro, a needless expenditure of money and trouble is caused.

Lunatics  
under Judicial  
Factors.

## XI. LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

At the end of June 1887 there were 604 persons reported to us by the Accountant of the Court of Session as under Judicial Factory in consequence of mental unfitness for the management



of their affairs. In some of these cases the wards' means have been exhausted, though the Factory has not been formally discharged by the Court. Lunatics under Judicial Factors.

These persons were disposed of in the following way:—

- 340 were in asylums in Scotland ;
- 226 were in private dwellings in Scotland ; and
- 38 were resident either in asylums or private dwellings beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board.

Of the 38 who were beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board, 14 were in asylums in England, 20 were in private dwellings in England, 1 was in an asylum in Ireland, 1 was in a private dwelling in Ireland, 1 was in an asylum in Belgium, and 1 was in Canada.

The amount of supervision which we exercise over these patients was fully described in our Eighteenth and Nineteenth Reports.

## XII. AGES OF PAUPER LUNATICS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

In Appendix D we give a Table showing the ages of the pauper lunatics resident in Establishments at 1st November 1887.

*Ages of Pauper Lunatics in Establishments.*

## XIII. LUNACY DISTRICTS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1887.

An Act was passed during the last session of Parliament called the Lunacy Districts (Scotland) Act, to make provision for altering and varying Lunacy Districts. The power to alter or vary such Districts on the application of the Prison Board of any county interested, was conferred on the General Board by the Lunacy Act of 1857 ; but this power ceased to exist by the operation of the Prisons (Scotland) Act of 1877, which abolished the Prison Boards of Counties.

*Lunacy Districts (Scotland) Act, 1887.*

By the Lunacy Districts Act it is provided that the right of making application formerly vested in the Prison Boards should be conferred on the Commissioners of Supply of any county interested, or the Magistrates of any burgh interested, or the Parochial Board of any parish or combination interested ; and authority to alter or vary districts on such application is entrusted to the General Board, subject to the sanction of the Secretary for Scotland.

Application under the provisions of this Act has been made to the Board to alter the Glasgow Lunacy District by the Commissioners of Supply of the County of Lanark, and by the Parochial Boards of the parishes of Barony, City of Glasgow, and Govan.

These applications are at present being dealt with by the Board.

## XIV. THE STATISTICS OF LUNACY FROM 1858 TO 1888.

Since the 1st of January 1858, when we entered on our functions, the total number of lunatics officially known to the Board and on their registers has increased from 5823 to 11,609.

*Statistics of Lunacy, 1858-88.*

Statistics of  
Lunacy,  
1858-88.

Number on  
the Register at  
1st January of  
each year.

In Table I. of Appendix A we give the number of private and pauper lunatics of whom we had official cognisance, exclusive of the inmates of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, and of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, at 1st January 1858 and at 1st January of each year up to the present time, distinguishing the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and in private dwellings, and also distinguishing between the sexes. The number of private and pauper patients and the modes of disposing of them are shown by this Table to have undergone the following changes:—

	Increase since 1858.
1. Private Patients :—	
<i>a.</i> Placed in Establishments, . . . . .	529
<i>b.</i> Placed in Private Dwellings, . . . . .	112
2. Pauper Patients :—	
<i>a.</i> Placed in Establishments, . . . . .	4433
<i>b.</i> Placed in Private Dwellings, . . . . .	486
Total, . . . . .	5560

Difference  
between the  
Mode of  
Distribution at  
1st January  
1858 and at 1st  
January 1888.

The mode in which lunatics of all classes were provided for on the 1st of January 1858, and the mode in which they have been provided for on the 1st of January of each year since that time, is given in Table II. (Appendix A). The following statement shows the difference between the modes of distribution at the beginning and at the end of the whole period:—

	At 1st January 1858.	At 1st January 1888.	Increase since 1858.	Decrease since 1858.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . . . .	2380	6440	4060	...
„ Private Asylums, . . . . .	745	148	...	597
„ Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . . . .	839	2339	1500	...
„ Private Dwellings, . . . . .	1804	2402	598	...
„ The Lunatic Department of the General Prison, . . . . .	26	52	26	...
„ Training Schools, . . . . .	29	228	199	...
Total Increase or Decrease,			6383	597

Proportion of  
Lunatics to  
Population.

These figures show that, of the increase of 6383 which has taken place in the population of public establishments, 597 may be due to a decrease in the number of patients in private asylums. Deducting these, we have had since 1858 a net increase of 5786 in the number of lunatics under the jurisdiction of the Board, or 99 per cent. The increase of the population during the same period has been only 33 per cent.\* We have frequently pointed out that the difference in these rates of increase does not necessarily

\* The population is calculated according to the estimated populations given by the Registrar-General for the middle of 1857 and of 1887.

indicate an increasing amount of mental disease, and that it is probably due in a large measure to what is only an increasing readiness to place persons more or less disordered in mind as lunatics in establishments. Statistics of  
Lunacy,  
1858-88.

Part of the information furnished by Table III. (Appendix A) is similar to what is furnished in Table I.; but in Table III. the figures are given in their proportions to population, so that the increase or decrease from year to year can be measured independently of what may be due to differences in the total numbers of the population. The most important facts thus obtained are, that after making allowance for the increased population of the country, the number of private lunatics in asylums has increased from 34 to 39 per 100,000 since 1858, that is to say 15 per cent., and that the number of pauper lunatics in asylums and similar establishments has increased from 98 to 185 per 100,000, which is an increase of 89 per cent.

In the year 1881 the proportion of private lunatics in establishments reached its highest figure, having been then 39 per 100,000. In 1882 it fell to 38, and has never since exceeded that proportion until this year, when it is again 39. In the year 1882 the proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments reached its highest figure, having been then 188 per 100,000. In 1883 it fell to 185, and during the following four years it remained at that figure. Last year it fell to 184, but this year it is again 185. Up to the year 1882 the figure had steadily risen year by year since 1858, the average annual increase being 4, the only occasion on which the number did not increase being the year 1872, when it remained the same as the previous year. In 1883 there was for the first time a decrease, and it gives some hope for the future when it is found that the number has never since then been above 185. In dealing with these figures it is always necessary to bear in mind what we have shown (p. xlv) to have occurred in regard to the poorer class of private patients since private asylums of the class which received patients at the lowest rates have disappeared in Scotland. There is, as we indicated, reason to believe that many patients belonging to the class formerly provided for as private patients in these establishments are now provided for as paupers in public establishments.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

J. DON WAUCHOPE, *Chairman*,  
JOHN GUTHRIE SMITH.  
JOHN COWAN.  
ARTHUR MITCHELL.  
JOHN SIBBALD.





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## APPENDIX A.—TABLE I.

The Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, classifying as Private and Pauper Patients, and distinguishing between the Sexes, on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1888.

At 1st January	NUMBER OF PRIVATE LUNATICS.						NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						TOTALS.		
	In Asylums.			As Patients in Private Dwellings under Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.			In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			Private.	Pauper.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1858	506	506	1012	10	10	20	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	1032	4737	5769
1859	503	508	1011	11	13	24	1447	1656	3103	838	1039	1877	1035	4980	6015
1860	486	485	971	8	13	21	1567	1812	3379	828	1019	1847	992	5226	6218
Average of the 5 Years, 1861-1865.	502	522	1024	8	13	21	1678	1939	3617	746	945	1691	1045	5308	6353
1866	550	555	1105	8	13	21	1836	2086	3922	690	878	1568	1126	5490	6616
1867	583	560	1143	11	14	25	1907	2139	4046	677	871	1548	1163	5594	6762
1868	551	607	1158	13	15	28	1994	2230	4224	658	863	1521	1186	5745	6931
1869	541	587	1128	15	20	35	2118	2376	4494	661	839	1500	1163	5994	7157
Average of the 5 Years, 1870-1874.	568	595	1163	22	27	49	2216	2512	4728	644	825	1469	1212	6197	7409
1875	558	581	1139	14	18	32	2014	2269	4283	666	855	1521	1171	5804	6975
1876	591	622	1213	22	34	56	2259	2564	4823	648	815	1463	1269	6286	7555
1877	597	640	1237	28	34	62	2297	2579	4876	645	847	1492	1299	6368	7667
1878	600	649	1249	33	43	76	2364	2620	4984	640	848	1488	1325	6472	7797
1879	608	672	1280	37	39	76	2384	2704	5088	611	830	1441	1356	6529	7885
1880	623	664	1287	44	41	85	2473	2801	5274	584	803	1387	1372	6661	8033
Average of the 5 Years, 1881-1885.	603	649	1252	33	38	71	2356	2654	5010	625	829	1454	1323	6464	7787
1886	629	657	1286	48	63	111	2583	2948	5531	568	813	1381	1397	6912	8309
1887	660	697	1357	46	58	104	2697	3076	5773	577	840	1417	1461	7190	8651
1888	667	686	1353	46	62	108	2813	3227	6040	552	833	1385	1461	7425	8886
Average of the 5 Years, 1889-1893.	657	701	1358	43	67	110	2960	3392	6292	560	838	1398	1468	7690	9158
1894	725	662	1387	42	66	108	3055	3419	6474	567	848	1415	1495	7889	9384
1895	667	681	1348	45	63	108	2822	3200	6022	565	834	1399	1456	7421	8878
1896	719	692	1411	41	72	113	3167	3555	6722	604	912	1516	1524	8288	9762
1897	701	703	1404	45	71	116	3343	3664	7007	611	957	1568	1520	8575	10095
1898	706	708	1414	45	75	120	3325	3692	7017	664	1029	1693	1534	8710	10244
1899	710	731	1441	48	80	128	3352	3726	7078	720	1091	1811	1569	8889	10458
Average of the 5 Years, 1900-1904.	715	747	1462	52	78	130	3401	3773	7174	742	1119	1861	1592	9035	10627
1905	710	716	1426	46	75	121	3318	3682	7000	668	1022	1690	1548	8689	10237
1906	707	762	1469	44	76	120	3484	3764	7248	803	1255	2058	1589	9306	10895
1907	708	781	1489	45	85	130	3541	3725	7266	837	1303	2140	1619	9406	11025
1908	728	813	1541	44	88	132	3612	3774	7386	876	1394	2270	1673	9656	11329

Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles and in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this Table.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE II.

The different Modes in which Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, have been provided for on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1888.

YEARS.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses with Unrestricted Licence.	In Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licence.	In Private Dwellings.	Total Number of Registered Lunatics.	In Lunatic Department of General Prison.	In Training Schools.	General Total.
1858.....	2380	745	839		1804	5768	26	29	5823
1859.....	2496	821	797		1901	6015	29	28	6072
1860.....	2632	852	866		1868	6218	33	22	6273
Average of } 5 Years, } 1861-1865. }	<b>2380</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>879</b>		<b>1712</b>	<b>6354</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6413</b>
1866.....	3207	812	436	572	1589	6616	46	48	6710
1867.....	3519	672	440	558	1573	6762	45	53	6860
1868.....	3874	501	437	570	1549	6931	45	79	7055
1869.....	4041	557	451	573	1535	7157	50	103	7310
1870.....	4461	303	553	574	1518	7409	49	113	7571
Average of } 5 Years. } 1871.....	<b>3824</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>1553</b>	<b>6975</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>7101</b>
1872.....	4524	338	544	630	1519	7555	51	123	7729
1873.....	4579	358	561	615	1554	7667	51	131	7849
1874.....	4665	342	670	556	1564	7797	54	131	7982
1875.....	4717	338	748	565	1517	7885	51	133	8069
1876.....	5002	226	760	573	1472	8033	49	143	8225
Average of } 5 Years. } 1877.....	<b>4697</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>1525</b>	<b>7787</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>7971</b>
1878.....	5158	189	861	609	1492	8309	54	146	8509
1879.....	5236	205	1038	651	1522	8652	57	153	8862
1880.....	5449	208	1092	644	1493	8886	55	156	9097
1881.....	5652	202	1139	657	1508	9158	57	171	9386
1882.....	5798	158	1229	676	1523	9384	61	179	9624
Average of } 5 Years. } 1883.....	<b>5459</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>1072</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>1508</b>	<b>8878</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>9096</b>
1884.....	5920	157	1342	714	1629	9762	55	195	10012
1885.....	6187	156	1350	718	1684	10095	62	198	10355
1886.....	6189	149	1377	716	1813	10244	63	203	10510
1887.....	6289	163	1398	719	1939	10458	53	228	10739
1888.....	6305	148	1485	748	1991	10627	53	238	10918
Average of } 5 Years. } 1889.....	<b>6168</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>1380</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>1811</b>	<b>10237</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>10506</b>
1890.....	6297	139	1445	836	2178	10895	62	230	11187
1891.....	6326	128	1444	857	2270	11025	56	228	11309
1892.....	6440	148	1460	879	2402	11329	52	228	11609



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE III.

Proportions of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and Private Dwellings per 100,000 of the Population; the Proportion of Registered Paupers per 100,000 of Population; and the Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Registered Paupers, for each Year from 1858 to 1888.

YEARS.	Population.	* Proportions per 100,000 of Population.								Number of Pauper Lunatics in every 100,000 of Registered Paupers.
		Private Lunatics.			Pauper Lunatics.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Number of Registered Paupers.	
		In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums and other Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.			
1858 .....	3,012,310	34	1	35	98	59	157	192	2630	5980
1859 .....	3,027,665	33	1	34	102	62	164	198	2616	6287
1860 .....	3,041,812	32	1	33	111	61	172	205	2581	6657
Average of 5 Years, 1861-1865. }		<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>2528</b>	<b>6770</b>
1866 .....	3,185,437	35	1	36	123	49	172	208	2445	7047
1867 .....	3,215,129	36	1	37	126	48	174	211	2371	7338
1868 .....	3,245,098	36	1	37	130	47	177	214	2365	7486
1869 .....	3,275,350	34	1	35	137	46	183	218	2443	7489
1870 .....	3,305,885	35	1	36	143	44	187	223	2430	7714
Av. of 5 Yrs.		<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>2411</b>	<b>7415</b>
1871 .....	3,336,707	36	2	38	145	44	189	227	2376	7928
1872 .....	3,360,018	37	2	39	145	44	189	228	2309	8189
1873 .....	3,404,798	37	2	39	147	44	191	230	2199	8658
1874 .....	3,441,056	37	2	39	148	42	190	229	2085	9127
1875 .....	3,477,704	37	2	39	152	40	192	231	1976	9734
Av. of 5 Yrs.		<b>37</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>2189</b>	<b>8727</b>
1876 .....	3,495,214	37	3	40	158	40	198	238	1879	10,527
1877 .....	3,527,811	38	3	41	164	40	204	245	1830	11,138
1878 .....	3,560,715	38	3	41	170	39	209	250	1743	11,965
1879 .....	3,593,929	38	3	41	175	39	214	255	1702	12,574
1880 .....	3,627,453	38	3	41	178	39	217	258	1718	12,661
Av. of 5 Yrs.		<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>1774</b>	<b>11773</b>
1881 .....	3,661,292	39	3	42	184	41	225	267	1721	13,074
1882 .....	3,735,573	38	3	41	188	42	230	270	1665	13,790
1883 .....	3,785,400	37	3	40	185	45	230	270	1615	14,244
1884 .....	3,825,744	38	3	41	185	47	232	273	1555	14,946
1885 .....	3,866,521	38	3	41	185	48	233	274	1509	15,485
Av. of 5 Yrs.		<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>1613</b>	<b>14308</b>
1886 .....	3,907,736	38	3	41	185	53	238	279	1495	15,931
1887 .....	3,949,393	38	3	41	184	54	238	279	1491	15,970
1888 .....	3,991,499	39	3	42	185	57	242	284	1470	16,455

\* The number of Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, is taken at the 1st January of each year, the ordinary Paupers and the Population are those of the previous year, the number of Paupers being that of the 14th May and the Population that of the middle of the year.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE IV.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, on 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1887; the Numbers thereto Admitted; the Numbers therefrom Discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Numbers Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Numbers that Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	Number Resident at 1st January.				Number Discharged during Year.								Number Transferred during Year.								Number Dead during Year.					
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.				Pauper.				Recovered.				* Not Recovered.				Private.		Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.	F.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
1858.....	506	506	1402	1551	203	225	502	596	72	72	250	88	80	110	136	10	12	66	90	47	33	149	141			
1859.....	503	508	1447	1656	205	195	553	650	77	85	176	266	64	70	123	115	4	5	77	95	55	29	146	130		
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	495	512	1637	1900	196	208	599	680	71	85	199	263	70	75	186	215	10	8	119	122	41	32	169	161		
1865.....	521	534	1774	2009	212	230	603	717	77	89	214	248	78	82	174	217	14	9	119	158	29	35	148	151		
1866.....	550	555	1836	2086	246	222	816	958	79	112	227	255	68	72	252	468	11	12	278	373	54	37	161	181		
1867.....	583	600	1907	2139	225	259	701	832	98	103	215	298	80	82	176	281	13	14	104	219	56	29	218	201		
1868.....	551	607	1994	2230	200	228	719	816	73	96	203	321	84	74	163	195	13	13	91	125	44	59	178	171		
1869.....	541	587	2118	2376	240	248	914	1100	93	104	263	333	80	95	235	407	21	30	248	300	38	37	225	228		
Average of 5 Years.....	549	569	1926	2168	225	237	751	895	82	101	236	291	77	81	240	312	16	18	168	235	44	39	186	186		
1870.....	568	595	2216	2512	231	245	744	933	84	102	281	365	68	94	216	277	22	27	137	183	47	45	212	237		
1871.....	591	622	2259	2564	244	291	777	855	80	92	305	393	98	108	231	271	17	37	130	147	49	42	210	238		
1872.....	597	640	2297	2579	225	276	790	898	77	84	303	411	80	85	204	251	30	19	89	115	49	39	221	205		
1873.....	600	649	2364	2620	212	271	910	1102	81	95	326	457	79	99	293	338	21	20	160	200	51	45	224	224		
1874.....	608	672	2384	2704	220	259	912	1011	88	98	348	406	78	113	278	296	20	31	163	183	47	39	199	230		
Average of 5 Years.....	592	635	2304	2596	226	257	827	960	84	94	319	394	81	100	244	287	22	26	136	166	47	44	218	227		
1875.....	623	664	2473	2801	252	270	1097	1134	87	111	390	446	87	105	242	340	11	21	319	211	59	44	235	223		
1876.....	629	667	2583	2948	279	283	1105	1285	80	109	416	487	97	82	350	442	18	9	237	318	69	55	228	233		
1877.....	660	697	2697	3076	272	290	1054	1290	94	120	391	509	112	107	313	314	31	20	173	166	90	45	240	230		
1878.....	667	686	2813	3227	257	260	1077	1153	95	98	385	476	103	104	318	332	19	28	166	182	57	32	238	251		
1879.....	657	701	2960	3332	290	283	1070	1168	73	104	393	472	114	114	297	329	35	27	170	136	43	43	284	239		
Average of 5 Years.....	647	681	2705	3077	270	260	1081	1178	86	108	383	478	103	102	341	351	23	21	213	215	56	43	247	235		
1880.....	725	692	3055	3419	214	265	1074	1269	81	86	488	503	80	95	297	364	13	17	169	199	54	38	283	285		
1881.....	719	692	3167	3555	234	287	1206	1366	101	105	403	579	82	73	379	404	21	11	230	241	57	43	239	280		
1882.....	701	703	3343	3664	205	234	1117	1272	67	83	428	554	98	88	429	444	11	13	221	193	60	47	234	271		
1883.....	706	708	3325	3692	240	261	1153	1325	86	99	440	555	98	87	352	439	19	20	132	201	40	43	291	311		
1884.....	710	731	3352	3726	249	268	1195	1281	101	112	436	564	89	83	360	463	20	12	174	209	53	49	303	275		
Average of 5 Years.....	712	699	3248	3611	228	253	1149	1303	87	97	447	535	80	85	363	423	17	15	183	209	55	44	276	285		
1885.....	715	747	3401	3773	209	266	1248	1318	54	107	428	492	73	96	477	535	9	19	264	242	74	43	275	306		
1886.....	707	762	3484	3764	221	266	1189	1194	88	89	443	508	73	102	397	447	21	23	198	188	54	45	285	298		
1887.....	708	781	3541	3725	255	286	1089	1269	98	111	392	454	78	87	392	454	17	23	156	144	44	44	314	282		

\* Including Patients transferred from one Establishment to another.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE V.\*

Number of Admissions to Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another, in each Year from 1858 to 1887.

YEARS.	Number placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1858.....	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1859.....	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864. }	<b>186</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>1039</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>1424</b>
1865.....	204	225	429	482	561	1043	686	786	1472
1866.....	235	210	445	537	585	1122	772	795	1567
1867.....	212	238	450	597	664	1261	809	902	1711
1868.....	182	215	397	628	691	1319	810	906	1716
1869.....	219	218	437	666	800	1466	885	1018	1903
Average of 5 Years. }	<b>210</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>1242</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>1673</b>
1870.....	208	223	431	607	750	1357	815	973	1788
1871.....	227	254	481	647	708	1355	874	962	1836
1872.....	185	197	382	701	733	1434	886	980	1866
1873.....	201	256	457	750	902	1652	951	1158	2109
1874.....	200	228	428	749	828	1577	949	1056	2005
Average of 5 Years. }	<b>204</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>1485</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>1026</b>	<b>1921</b>
1875.....	241	249	490	778	923	1701	1019	1172	2191
1876.....	261	274	535	868	967	1835	1129	1241	2370
1877.....	241	230	471	881	1043	1924	1122	1273	2395
1878.....	238	232	470	911	971	1882	1149	1203	2352
1879.....	255	211	466	900	912	1812	1155	1123	2278
Average of 5 Years. }	<b>247</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>1831</b>	<b>1115</b>	<b>1202</b>	<b>2317</b>
1880.....	201	248	449	915	1070	1985	1116	1318	2434
1881.....	213	226	439	976	1125	2101	1189	1351	2540
1882.....	194	221	415	896	1079	1975	1090	1300	2390
1883.....	221	241	462	1021	1124	2145	1242	1365	2607
1884.....	229	256	485	1021	1072	2093	1250	1328	2578
Average of 5 Years. }	<b>212</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>1094</b>	<b>2060</b>	<b>1178</b>	<b>1332</b>	<b>2510</b>
1885.....	200	247	447	984	1076	2060	1184	1323	2507
1886.....	200	243	443	991	1006	1997	1191	1249	2440
1887.....	238	263	501	920	1077	1997	1158	1340	2498

\* Patients sent to Training Schools for Imbecile Children and to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this or the following Table.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE VI.

The Numbers of Discharges from Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers, and the Numbers of Deaths therein during each Year from 1858 to 1887.

YEARS.	Removals Recovered.		Removals not Recovered, excluding Transfers.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1858.....	171	452	146	90	80	290	397	832	1229
1859.....	162	442	125	66	84	276	371	784	1155
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864. }	<b>156</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>1309</b>
1865.....	166	462	137	114	64	299	367	875	1242
1866.....	191	482	106	159	91	342	388	933	1371
1867.....	191	513	128	134	84	419	403	1066	1469
1868.....	169	584	127	142	103	349	399	1075	1474
1869.....	197	596	124	194	75	453	396	1243	1639
Average of 5 Years. }	<b>183</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>1048</b>	<b>1438</b>
1870.....	196	646	117	173	92	449	405	1268	1673
1871.....	172	688	152	225	91	448	415	1311	1726
1872.....	162	714	116	251	88	426	366	1391	1757
1873.....	176	813	137	271	96	471	409	1555	1964
1874.....	186	754	140	228	85	429	411	1411	1822
Average of 5 Years. }	<b>179</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>1337</b>	<b>1788</b>
1875.....	198	776	160	237	103	458	461	1471	1932
1876.....	189	903	152	237	124	461	465	1601	2066
1877.....	214	900	168	288	91	470	473	1658	2131
1878.....	193	861	160	302	89	489	442	1652	2094
1879.....	177	865	166	260	86	533	429	1658	2087
Average of 5 Years. }	<b>194</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>1608</b>	<b>2062</b>
1880.....	167	941	145	303	92	518	404	1762	2166
1881.....	206	982	123	312	100	539	429	1833	2262
1882.....	150	962	123	459	107	566	380	1987	2367
1883.....	185	1035	146	458	92	605	423	2098	2521
1884.....	213	990	140	440	102	578	455	2008	2463
Average of 5 Years. }	<b>184</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>1937</b>	<b>2355</b>
1885.....	161	920	141	506	117	581	419	2007	2426
1886.....	177	961	131	458	99	576	407	1995	2402
1887.....	209	876	125	422	88	596	422	1894	2316

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1887.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (including Trans- fers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (including Trans- fers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Re- coveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	1235.5	1107.5	2421.0	449	455	947	151	201	352	149	140	289	109	94	203	35.8	42.6	89.1	37.2	40.3	37.2	8.6	8.0	8.4
" 1859.....	1307.0	1242.5	2549.5	463	455	918	149	186	335	136	109	245	107	93	200	35.9	36.6	86.0	40.8	36.5	36.5	8.1	7.4	7.8
Average of 5 Years 1860-1864.....	1434.8	1440.4	2875.2	498	534	1032	174	208	392	150	161	311	182	103	235	34.7	37.1	35.9	39.0	39.0	37.0	9.2	7.1	8.2
YEAR 1865.....	1575.0	1700.5	3275.5	540	586	1126	198	245	443	174	207	381	107	119	226	34.2	34.4	34.4	36.6	36.6	36.7	6.7	6.9	6.9
" 1866.....	1716.5	1735.0	3451.5	779	771	1550	297	293	590	226	380	456	143	142	285	44.5	44.4	44.9	27.8	34.1	31.6	8.4	8.1	8.3
" 1867.....	1816.0	1884.0	3650.0	614	727	1391	219	288	507	141	142	283	194	144	338	38.0	39.6	38.1	33.0	39.6	36.4	10.7	7.8	9.3
" 1868.....	1908.0	1901.0	3809.0	661	701	1362	235	296	531	163	175	343	151	157	318	33.6	35.2	34.4	35.6	40.8	39.0	8.2	7.9	8.0
" 1869.....	2189.8	2184.7	4374.5	889	944	1843	272	315	587	199	228	427	210	198	408	41.0	43.2	42.1	30.2	33.8	31.9	9.5	9.0	9.3
Average of 5 Years.....	1863.1	1889.0	3742.1	709	746	1455	230	275	505	182	196	378	163	152	315	33.2	39.5	38.9	32.5	36.9	34.7	8.8	8.0	8.4
YEAR 1870.....	2237.5	2249.5	4487.0	697	894	1621	292	347	639	205	246	451	201	195	396	31.1	36.6	35.9	41.9	42.1	42.0	8.9	8.6	8.8
" 1871.....	2246.0	2255.5	4501.5	755	811	1566	303	329	632	296	232	408	186	198	384	33.6	35.5	34.6	40.1	40.6	40.4	9.3	8.7	8.9
" 1872.....	2289.5	2328.5	4618.0	784	838	1642	306	396	702	222	238	460	212	183	395	34.2	36.8	35.6	39.0	46.2	42.1	9.3	7.9	8.6
" 1873.....	2303.5	2352.5	4652.0	829	985	1794	337	406	743	280	312	592	222	179	401	35.9	40.5	38.2	40.7	42.8	41.4	9.6	7.5	8.8
" 1874.....	2369.5	2479.5	4869.0	906	968	1864	333	389	722	235	253	488	191	185	376	38.1	38.6	38.4	36.8	40.6	38.7	8.0	7.5	7.7
Average of 5 Years.....	2292.6	2345.3	4637.9	794	883	1677	314	373	687	236	256	492	202	188	390	34.6	37.7	36.2	39.6	42.3	41.0	8.8	8.0	8.4
YEAR 1875.....	2466.0	2609.0	5075.0	953	984	1947	325	425	750	361	257	618	236	172	408	38.6	37.7	38.2	34.1	43.2	38.7	9.6	6.6	8.0
" 1876.....	2501.5	2609.5	5117.0	867	975	1842	333	434	767	272	305	577	210	215	425	36.2	38.4	38.4	38.4	44.5	41.6	8.4	8.0	8.2
" 1877.....	2573.0	2644.5	5217.5	897	975	1842	333	434	767	272	305	577	210	215	425	36.2	38.4	38.4	38.4	44.5	41.6	8.4	8.0	8.2
" 1878.....	2680.0	2852.5	5532.5	924	1018	1940	325	459	784	254	271	525	206	183	389	34.6	36.8	35.8	36.4	45.1	41.0	8.0	6.6	7.8
" 1879.....	2798.0	2932.0	5730.0	959	947	1866	337	429	766	247	274	554	233	203	439	33.2	31.3	32.4	36.4	42.7	39.6	7.9	6.7	7.3
Average of 5 Years.....	2604.7	2774.3	5379.0	915	973	1888	331	432	763	232	274	556	219	193	412	35.1	35.1	35.1	36.2	44.4	40.4	8.4	7.0	7.7
YEAR 1880.....	2890.5	2981.5	5872.0	859	1096	1876	350	420	770	242	299	541	215	235	450	29.5	34.4	32.0	41.1	40.9	41.0	7.4	7.9	7.7
" 1881.....	3013.1	3096.1	6109.2	1021	1189	2210	372	470	842	301	320	611	231	230	461	33.9	38.4	36.2	36.4	41.9	39.4	7.7	7.4	7.5
" 1882.....	3035.5	3153.5	6189.0	930	1099	2039	351	478	829	365	378	633	238	238	520	33.6	34.8	32.8	37.7	42.7	40.5	9.3	7.5	8.4
" 1883.....	3028.5	3186.5	6215.0	1011	1147	2158	419	500	919	349	365	681	250	261	511	33.4	36.0	34.1	41.4	43.6	42.6	8.3	8.2	8.2
" 1884.....	3035.0	3237.0	6272.0	1058	1164	2222	446	474	920	350	406	736	262	235	497	34.9	36.0	35.4	42.2	43.7	41.4	8.6	7.3	7.9
Average of 5 Years.....	3000.5	3130.9	6131.4	974	1125	2099	388	472	850	303	348	651	248	240	488	32.5	35.9	34.2	39.8	42.0	41.0	8.3	7.7	8.0
YEAR 1885.....	3056.0	3245.5	6301.5	1037	1110	2147	359	445	804	389	441	820	263	267	520	34.1	34.6	34.1	40.1	37.4	37.4	8.6	7.9	8.3
" 1886.....	3074.0	3237.5	6311.5	1018	1060	2078	418	450	868	337	357	694	242	234	467	33.7	33.7	33.7	41.1	42.5	41.1	8.2	7.2	7.7
" 1887.....	3119.0	3269.0	6388.0	993	1101	2094	386	452	838	269	359	638	257	246	503	31.8	33.7	33.3	39.0	41.1	40.1	8.2	7.5	7.9

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—continued.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each year from 1858 to 1887.

## (b) Private Asylums.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers.)			Recoveries.			Discharges not recovered (Including Transfers.)			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	235.0	462.0	817.0	125	222	847	48	66	134	21	35	56	30	35	68	35.2	48.0	42.5	38.4	38.7	38.6	8.4	7.5	8.0
" 1859.....	361.5	490.0	841.5	112	168	281	44	66	110	27	39	66	38	30	65	32.1	34.3	33.4	32.1	39.1	39.1	10.3	6.1	8.1
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	385.9	501.5	887.4	132	173	305	32	61	93	66	80	146	30	41	71	34.3	34.5	34.4	24.3	30.5	30.5	7.9	8.2	8.0
YEAR 1865.....	322.5	422.5	765.0	123	161	284	47	58	105	38	48	86	32	35	67	35.9	38.1	37.1	38.2	37.0	37.0	9.3	8.2	8.8
" 1866.....	302.5	407.5	710.0	146	215	298	43	55	98	148	174	322	31	35	66	47.9	52.7	50.7	29.6	25.5	27.2	10.2	8.5	9.3
" 1867.....	294.0	340.7	634.7	119	175	268	33	64	97	62	140	202	28	27	55	48.8	52.5	50.9	25.6	35.7	31.5	10.6	7.9	7.1
" 1868.....	217.0	312.8	529.8	119	156	266	38	52	90	39	36	75	23	19	42	50.7	49.9	50.2	34.6	33.3	33.8	10.6	6.1	7.9
" 1869.....	166.7	270.6	437.3	83	129	212	40	53	93	148	191	339	11	24	35	49.8	47.7	48.5	48.2	41.1	43.9	6.6	8.8	8.0
Average of 5 Years.....	258.5	350.8	609.3	118	168	286	40	56	96	87	118	205	25	28	53	45.6	47.9	46.9	34.1	33.6	33.6	9.7	8.0	8.7
YEAR 1870.....	190.5	212.5	383.0	107	138	245	28	39	67	37	66	103	17	27	44	88.6	64.9	73.6	26.2	28.4	27.3	14.1	12.7	13.2
" 1871.....	187.0	215.5	346.0	88	132	220	19	31	50	46	67	113	20	9	29	67.4	61.3	63.6	21.6	23.9	22.1	16.3	14.9	15.4
" 1872.....	138.5	210.0	355.5	61	73	134	17	29	46	32	47	79	13	18	31	44.0	33.6	37.7	27.9	39.7	33.3	15.3	8.3	8.7
" 1873.....	129.0	210.0	339.0	47	93	140	14	33	47	20	40	60	20	15	35	36.4	44.3	41.3	28.8	35.5	33.5	15.3	7.1	10.3
" 1874.....	111.5	200.5	312.0	43	72	115	24	27	51	60	90	150	9	18	27	38.6	35.9	36.9	55.8	37.5	44.3	8.1	9.0	8.7
Average of 5 Years.....	126.0	211.1	337.1	69	102	171	20	32	52	39	62	101	16	17	33	54.9	48.1	50.7	29.5	31.3	30.4	12.5	8.2	9.8
YEAR 1875.....	78.0	145.0	223.0	37	55	92	21	25	46	12	53	65	8	11	19	47.4	37.9	41.3	56.8	45.5	50.0	7.6	8.5	8.5
" 1876.....	75.0	125.0	200.0	35	52	87	11	20	31	9	15	24	12	3	15	46.7	41.6	45.3	37.4	38.2	35.6	16.0	2.4	7.5
" 1877.....	77.5	129.0	206.5	41	45	86	14	25	39	13	12	25	8	10	18	52.9	34.1	34.1	55.6	45.3	40.3	10.3	7.8	8.7
" 1878.....	76.7	130.0	206.7	34	51	85	16	18	34	13	23	36	13	7	20	44.3	39.2	41.1	47.1	38.3	40.0	16.9	5.4	9.7
" 1879.....	73.5	127.7	201.2	25	34	59	6	15	21	36	36	72	5	6	11	34.0	26.6	29.3	24.0	44.1	35.6	6.8	4.7	5.5
Average of 5 Years.....	76.1	131.3	207.4	34	47	81	14	21	35	17	28	45	9	7	16	45.2	36.1	39.1	35.7	43.5	43.2	12.1	5.6	7.7
YEAR 1880.....	50.0	107.5	157.5	14	29	43	6	11	16	5	14	19	5	3	8	98.0	97.3	97.3	35.7	37.2	37.2	10.0	2.8	5.1
" 1881.....	47.5	109.0	156.5	17	24	41	9	12	21	8	14	13	8	6	9	35.8	29.0	26.2	52.9	50.0	51.2	6.3	5.5	5.8
" 1882.....	44.5	108.0	152.5	13	28	36	6	7	12	3	12	15	4	6	16	29.2	21.3	23.6	38.5	30.4	33.3	18.0	7.4	10.5
" 1883.....	46.5	110.0	156.5	17	28	45	7	2	5	2	2	15	4	6	10	36.6	25.5	28.8	17.6	7.1	11.1	8.6	5.5	6.4
" 1884.....	48.0	107.5	155.5	8	13	21	7	13	15	4	7	11	1	10	11	16.7	12.1	13.5	87.5	61.5	71.4	2.1	9.3	7.1
Average of 5 Years.....	47.3	108.4	155.7	14	23	37	6	8	14	4	10	14	4	7	11	29.2	21.6	23.8	42.0	34.2	37.8	8.9	6.1	7.1
YEAR 1885.....	44.0	99.5	143.5	6	26	32	2	4	16	4	7	11	6	8	14	13.6	26.1	22.5	33.3	53.8	50.0	13.6	8.0	9.8
" 1886.....	40.5	97.5	138.0	11	20	31	5	8	15	8	12	20	3	11	14	27.2	20.5	22.3	27.3	25.0	25.8	7.4	11.3	10.1
" 1887.....	41.0	97.0	138.0	21	28	49	5	8	13	5	5	10	6	1	7	51.2	28.9	33.5	23.8	28.6	26.5	14.6	1.0	5.1



APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1887.

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers.)			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers.)			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	187-0	245-0	432-0	110	166	276	45	89	134	16	18	34	27	37	74	58-8	67-7	63-9	40-9	48-6	51-9	19-7	15-1	17-1
" 1859.....	199-5	268-5	468-0	131	162	293	57	95	152	22	22	44	37	23	60	65-8	60-4	63-6	43-5	58-6	51-9	18-5	8-5	12-8
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	204-0	280-0	484-0	124	133	257	62	72	134	22	34	62	33	28	61	60-6	47-4	52-1	49-8	54-1	52-1	16-3	10-1	112-6
YEAR 1865.....	213-0	276-5	495-5	93	117	210	46	59	105	25	33	58	22	20	42	43-4	43-3	49-4	49-4	50-4	50-0	10-0	7-2	8-5
" 1866.....	194-0	247-7	441-7	72	93	163	36	44	79	15	22	37	18	13	24	37-1	37-5	37-6	48-6	47-3	47-9	10-8	9-3	10-0
" 1867.....	189-5	250-0	439-5	91	109	198	40	41	94	24	31	55	23	23	44	43-6	42-0	45-1	52-1	49-8	47-2	13-2	9-6	11-1
" 1868.....	190-0	253-5	443-5	92	108	200	50	58	108	11	24	38	18	22	41	48-4	43-2	45-1	54-3	53-7	54-0	9-5	9-0	9-2
" 1869.....	199-0	283-0	482-0	94	179	273	40	63	103	46	56	102	16	17	33	47-2	63-2	56-6	42-5	35-2	37-7	8-0	6-0	6-8
Average of 5 Years.....	198-3	262-1	460-4	89	120	209	44	54	98	26	33	59	20	21	41	44-9	45-9	45-4	49-4	44-7	46-9	10-3	8-2	8-9
YEAR 1870.....	219-5	326-0	548-5	103	146	249	50	76	126	35	47	82	18	33	51	48-4	43-4	45-4	48-5	52-0	50-6	8-4	9-8	9-3
" 1871.....	217-5	335-0	552-5	126	130	256	61	57	118	32	25	57	26	39	65	57-9	38-8	43-4	43-8	46-1	46-1	12-0	11-6	11-8
" 1872.....	224-5	342-0	566-5	114	127	241	55	68	123	22	31	53	30	24	54	50-8	37-1	42-5	48-2	43-5	51-0	13-4	7-0	9-5
" 1873.....	295-0	414-5	709-5	211	255	466	81	105	186	50	61	111	41	48	89	71-5	61-5	65-7	38-4	41-2	39-9	13-9	11-6	12-5
" 1874.....	318-5	438-5	754-0	140	183	323	75	84	159	41	46	87	20	46	66	44-4	41-7	42-8	53-6	45-9	49-2	6-3	10-5	8-8
Average of 5 Years.....	253-0	373-2	626-2	139	168	307	64	78	142	36	42	78	27	38	65	54-9	45-1	49-0	46-4	46-4	46-3	10-7	10-2	10-4
YEAR 1875.....	361-0	441-0	802-0	321	296	617	70	103	173	131	115	246	38	59	97	58-9	67-1	76-9	21-8	34-8	28-0	10-5	13-4	12-1
" 1876.....	457-5	565-0	1022-5	419	481	900	143	139	282	160	178	338	64	46	110	91-6	86-1	88-0	34-1	28-9	31-3	14-0	8-1	10-8
" 1877.....	470-0	565-0	1065-0	350	335	685	138	134	272	135	112	247	53	58	111	74-5	56-3	64-3	39-4	40-0	39-7	11-3	9-7	10-4
" 1878.....	501-5	613-5	1115-0	340	345	685	127	136	263	115	144	259	59	60	119	67-8	56-2	61-4	37-4	39-4	38-4	11-8	9-8	10-7
" 1879.....	543-0	641-0	1184-0	348	330	678	116	125	241	116	110	226	74	47	121	64-1	51-5	57-3	33-3	37-9	35-5	13-6	7-3	10-2
Average of 5 Years.....	466-6	571-1	1037-7	356	357	713	119	127	246	131	132	263	58	54	112	76-2	62-6	68-7	33-4	35-6	34-5	12-3	9-5	10-8
YEAR 1880.....	581-5	704-0	1285-5	365	419	784	162	153	315	120	127	247	48	61	109	62-8	59-5	61-0	44-4	36-5	42-6	8-3	8-7	8-5
" 1881.....	617-5	728-5	1346-0	354	331	685	127	170	292	138	124	262	57	66	123	57-3	45-4	50-9	34-5	40-1	42-6	9-2	9-1	9-1
" 1882.....	616-0	729-5	1345-5	332	319	651	139	140	279	135	97	250	44	51	95	53-9	43-7	43-4	41-9	43-9	42-9	7-1	7-0	7-1
" 1883.....	646-5	741-0	1387-5	315	348	663	137	145	282	76	145	221	73	66	139	48-7	47-0	47-8	43-5	41-7	42-5	11-3	8-9	10-0
" 1884.....	670-0	746-5	1416-5	310	293	603	132	147	259	88	119	174	75	57	132	46-3	39-2	42-6	42-6	43-0	43-0	11-2	7-6	9-3
Average of 5 Years.....	626-3	729-9	1356-2	335	342	677	138	147	295	114	116	230	59	60	119	53-5	46-9	49-9	41-3	43-0	42-1	9-5	8-2	8-8
YEAR 1885.....	676-5	763-5	1440-0	270	312	582	108	133	241	103	111	214	64	53	117	39-9	40-9	40-4	40-0	42-6	41-4	9-5	6-9	8-1
" 1886.....	687-0	757-5	1444-5	279	286	565	116	135	251	71	124	195	66	54	120	40-6	37-8	39-1	41-6	47-2	44-4	9-6	7-1	8-3
" 1887.....	699-5	752-5	1452-0	254	321	575	92	131	223	81	114	185	52	59	141	36-3	42-7	39-6	36-2	40-8	38-8	11-7	7-8	9-7

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1887.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions. (Including Trans- fers.)			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Trans- fers.)			Deaths.			Proportion of Ad- missions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	121.0	139.5	314.5	51	35	56	...	5	5	12	23	35	12	16	38	17.3	18.0	8.9	9.9	8.2	8.9
" 1859.....	129.5	225.0	354.5	51	60	111	1	4	5	12	15	27	19	13	32	39.3	26.6	4.5	14.7	5.7	9.0
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	153.9	229.7	383.6	39	49	88	3	6	9	11	16	27	15	21	36	25.1	21.3	10.2	9.5	9.3	9.4
YEAR 1865.....	204.5	297.5	502.0	59	83	142	...	5	5	15	11	26	16	12	28	28.8	27.8	28.3	5.9	4.0	5.6
" 1866.....	242.1	343.1	585.2	58	101	169	1	4	6	21	102	123	19	18	37	23.9	29.4	27.2	1.7	4.9	3.8
" 1867.....	237.2	352.5	589.7	32	127	169	2	4	6	24	48	72	26	34	60	13.5	36.0	27.0	6.2	3.1	3.8
" 1868.....	240.8	361.1	601.9	56	79	135	14	11	25	26	34	60	20	31	51	23.2	21.8	22.4	23.2	13.9	18.5
" 1869.....	241.5	373.0	614.5	78	96	174	5	6	11	22	27	49	26	26	52	32.3	25.7	28.3	5.1	6.2	6.3
Average of 5 Years.....	233.2	345.4	578.6	57	97	164	4	6	10	22	44	66	21	24	45	24.3	23.1	26.6	7.8	6.4	6.5
YEAR 1870.....	246.0	356.0	602.0	68	70	138	2	6	8	7	12	19	23	27	50	27.6	19.6	22.9	7.3	8.6	5.8
" 1871.....	267.0	356.0	623.0	52	73	125	2	8	10	15	55	70	27	34	61	19.5	20.5	20.1	3.8	11.0	8.0
" 1872.....	281.0	353.0	634.0	46	56	102	2	3	5	8	20	28	15	19	34	16.4	15.9	16.1	4.3	5.4	4.9
" 1873.....	244.5	307.5	552.0	45	65	110	4	8	13	22	24	46	15	37	42	18.4	21.1	19.9	11.1	12.3	11.8
" 1874.....	247.5	322.5	570.0	43	57	100	4	8	20	20	40	17	23	45	17.4	17.7	17.5	9.3	7.0	8.0	
Average of 5 Years.....	257.2	339.0	556.2	51	64	115	3	6	9	14	26	40	19	27	46	19.8	18.9	19.3	5.9	9.0	7.8
YEAR 1875.....	254.5	336.5	591.0	38	69	107	1	4	5	10	20	30	12	25	37	14.9	20.5	18.1	2.6	5.8	4.7
" 1876.....	295.0	349.5	644.5	63	40	103	3	12	6	26	32	11	24	35	24	17.2	19.1	14.3	5.0	9.8	9.8
" 1877.....	297.0	357.5	654.5	43	61	104	8	11	19	23	26	49	23	20	43	14.5	17.1	15.9	18.6	18.0	18.3
" 1878.....	290.5	360.0	650.5	36	47	83	1	6	7	18	10	23	11	25	36	12.4	13.1	12.8	2.8	12.8	8.4
" 1879.....	296.0	370.5	666.5	48	65	113	7	7	14	12	20	32	25	23	48	16.2	17.5	17.0	14.6	10.8	12.4
Average of 5 Years.....	286.6	354.8	641.4	46	60	106	5	6	11	14	20	34	16	23	39	15.9	17.0	16.5	11.4	10.3	10.4
YEAR 1880.....	311.0	374.0	685.0	57	60	117	2	5	7	10	19	29	19	24	43	18.3	16.0	17.1	3.5	8.3	6.0
" 1881.....	323.0	393.0	716.0	48	59	107	1	4	5	24	28	52	25	21	46	14.9	15.0	14.9	2.1	6.8	4.7
" 1882.....	323.5	393.5	717.0	47	65	112	...	...	...	27	45	72	17	25	42	14.5	16.1	15.6	...	...	...
" 1883.....	325.5	392.0	717.5	50	63	113	7	7	14	26	33	55	16	21	37	15.4	16.5	15.7	14.0	11.1	12.4
" 1884.....	345.0	397.5	742.5	68	79	147	2	7	9	30	44	74	18	22	40	19.7	19.9	19.8	2.9	8.9	6.1
Average of 5 Years.....	325.6	390.0	715.6	54	65	119	2	5	7	23	34	57	19	23	42	16.6	16.7	16.6	4.4	7.1	5.9
YEAR 1885.....	386.5	418.5	805.0	144	136	280	13	7	20	54	72	126	16	31	47	37.3	32.5	34.8	9.0	5.1	7.1
" 1886.....	427.5	427.0	854.5	102	94	196	4	7	11	54	66	110	29	34	54	23.9	22.0	22.9	3.9	7.4	5.6
" 1887.....	436.5	431.5	868.0	76	98	174	7	4	11	45	63	108	13	20	33	17.4	22.7	20.0	3.0	4.6	6.3





## APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.

The Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings for Twenty-nine Years, 1859-87.

YEARS.	ADMITTED TO ROLL OF PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.						CEASED TO BE PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.												Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.						Percentage of Deaths on the Numbers at the 31st December of each year.						
	Intimated by Inspectors of Poor.			Transferred from Asylums.			Total.			Recovered.			Removed from Roll by Friends.			Transferred to Asylums.			Died.			On Roll at 31st December of each year.									
	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	T.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
During 1859 .....	63	113		2	68	115	183																								
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864 .....	43	54	14	22	58	76	134																								
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869 .....	46	63	15	25	61	88	149																								
During 1870 .....	33	36	29	35	62	71	133																								
" 1871 .....	28	46	26	69	54	115	169																								
" 1872 .....	24	44	36	60	60	104	164																								
" 1873 .....	26	31	42	57	68	88	156																								
" 1874 .....	22	38	30	36	52	74	126																								
Average of 5 Years .....	27	39	33	51	59	90	150																								
During 1875 .....	55	82	16	40	71	123	194																								
" 1876 .....	55	77	17	41	72	118	190																								
" 1877 .....	30	60	8	28	38	88	126																								
" 1878 .....	53	58	26	31	79	89	168																								
" 1879 .....	45	48	30	48	75	96	171																								
Average of 5 Years .....	48	65	19	38	67	103	170																								
During 1880 .....	64	80	32	68	96	148	244																								
" 1881 .....	48	55	34	61	82	146	228																								
" 1882 .....	51	73	86	128	137	201	338																								
" 1883 .....	60	82	91	107	151	189	340																								
" 1884 .....	43	49	70	114	113	163	276																								
Average of 5 Years .....	53	74	63	96	116	169	285																								
During 1885 .....	49	73	111	176	160	249	409																								
" 1886 .....	50	57	90	142	140	199	339																								
" 1887 .....	60	59	69	164	129	223	352																								

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE X.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were placed on the Register and sent to Asylums or other Establishments,\* or left in Private Dwellings in each year from 1860 to 1887.

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## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XI

The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County who were resident in Establishments\* or in Private Dwellings respectively on 1st January of each Year from 1861 to 1888

\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table



TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse, in Scotland, on 1st January 1888; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum or Poorhouse.

[illegible]





Return showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics of each Sex chargeable to each County in Scotland on 1st January 1888, and the manner of their disposal.\*

COUNTIES.	Population in 1881.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1888.						DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.					
		In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.			In Establishments.			In Private Dwellings under sanction of the Board.			With Strangers and Alone.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Aberdeen . . . . .	268,365	342	385	727	191	206	397	100	104	204	30	45	75
2. Argyll . . . . .	76,604	177	179	356	134	128	262	...	...	...	21	22	43
3. Argyllshire . . . . .	217,630	221	277	498	134	162	296	50	51	101	11	22	33
4. Banff . . . . .	61,313	84	102	186	67	67	134	1	1	2	1	14	15
5. Berwick . . . . .	35,273	38	62	100	28	35	63	...	...	...	5	12	17
6. Bute . . . . .	17,634	28	39	67	21	30	51	...	...	...	1	5	6
7. Caithness . . . . .	39,859	62	86	148	31	46	77	...	...	...	27	34	61
8. Clackmannan . . . . .	28,721	22	24	46	18	19	37	2	2	4	...	2	2
9. Dumfries . . . . .	78,182	66	68	134	36	28	64	24	26	50	2	5	7
10. Dumfries . . . . .	76,167	87	93	180	68	74	142	...	...	...	10	10	20
11. Edinburgh— Urban Dist. . . . .	305,100	353	452	805	227	255	482	58	40	98	15	13	28
Mid-Lothian Dist. . . . .	84,104	89	92	181	68	60	128	6	5	11	8	11	19
12. Elgin (or Moray) . . . . .	44,260	71	94	165	55	67	122	...	...	...	7	10	17
13. Fife . . . . .	172,131	210	256	466	165	186	351	...	...	...	13	12	25
14. Forfar . . . . .	266,020	326	443	769	189	248	437	85	96	181	28	21	49
15. Haddington . . . . .	38,510	68	69	137	48	49	97	7	10	17	9	7	16
16. Inverness . . . . .	90,546	191	202	393	109	92	201	...	...	...	59	73	132
17. Inverness . . . . .	35,465	40	44	84	25	25	50	11	13	24	1	3	4
18. Kinross . . . . .	6,063	10	14	24	6	10	16	...	...	...	...	2	2
19. Kirkcudbright . . . . .	42,127	43	55	98	33	40	73	...	...	...	...	10	15
20. Lanark . . . . .	942,206	996	1,019	2,015	821	745	1,566	45	42	87	36	50	86
21. Linlithgow . . . . .	44,022	50	41	91	32	22	54	12	9	21	2	9	11
22. Nairn . . . . .	8,847	17	16	33	14	15	29	...	...	...	2	1	3
23. Orkney . . . . .	32,044	34	53	87	21	30	51	...	...	...	...	18	27
24. Peebles . . . . .	18,713	9	20	29	9	16	25	...	...	...	...	1	1
25. Perth . . . . .	128,884	208	226	434	133	140	273	19	19	38	26	29	55
26. Renfrew . . . . .	225,611	198	253	451	179	208	379	...	...	...	4	8	12
27. Ross and Cromarty . . . . .	79,467	146	145	291	85	94	179	...	...	...	47	33	80
28. Roxburgh . . . . .	59,771	56	65	121	47	56	103	...	...	...	7	4	11
29. Selkirk . . . . .	18,757	9	13	22	9	18	27	...	...	...	...	3	8
30. Shetland . . . . .	29,705	45	47	92	19	22	41	1	...	...	1	16	33
31. Stirling . . . . .	107,485	107	129	236	90	103	193	4	6	10	4	8	12
32. Sutherland . . . . .	22,376	34	44	78	21	25	46	1	...	...	1	10	16
33. Wigton . . . . .	38,611	51	61	112	17	25	42	16	13	29	14	18	32
TOTAL . . . . .	3,755,573	4,488	5,168	9,656	3,170	3,337	6,507	442	437	879	441	564	1,005
											435	830	1,265

\* Inmates of schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

## APPENDIX A—TABLE XIV.

The Manner in which the Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, placed on the Register during 1887, were disposed of, and the Changes that have taken place during the year in the Disposal of those on the Register on 1st January of that year.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1887.			Number intimated during the Year 1887.	A. Disposal of Establishments.*										B. Disposal of Single Patients.												
	In Establishments.				Placed in Establishments.			Discharged from Establishments.			Died.	Exempted from Removal of Single Patients Intimated.	Transferred from Establishments.	Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.			Died.										
	In Private Dwellings as Single Patients.				Of Patients Intimated during 1887.			Recovered.						By Friends.	By Recovery.												
	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.						M.		F.	T.	M.	F.	T.					
1. Aberdeen .	289	286	575	77	49	126	46	66	2	2	4	18	34	52	9	3	12	23	10	33	1	1	2	1	2	3	4
2. Antrim .	115	123	238	32	25	57	21	21	1	1	2	3	3	6	3	3	6	7	6	13	1	1	2	1	2	3	4
3. Argyll .	179	209	388	61	46	107	43	61	3	3	6	22	29	51	4	4	8	13	24	37	3	3	6	1	2	3	4
4. Banff .	63	70	133	17	8	25	8	16	2	2	4	1	3	4	7	7	3	4	5	9	1	1	2	1	2	3	4
5. Berwick .	27	42	69	12	23	35	6	6	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	4	3	4	5	9	1	1	2	1	2	3	4
6. Bute .	34	26	60	8	6	14	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness .	18	41	59	3	10	13	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Clackmannan .	18	51	69	2	13	15	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dumfries .	56	70	126	19	12	31	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Dumfries .	56	70	126	19	12	31	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Edinburgh— Urban District.	290	292	582	60	107	167	104	129	5	4	9	48	10	58	10	2	12	37	21	58	2	2	4	13	35	48	61
12. Fife .	74	94	168	15	18	33	18	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Forfar .	165	132	297	44	36	80	28	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Glasgow .	263	254	517	46	82	128	69	80	8	15	23	19	24	43	5	9	14	20	15	35	1	1	2	14	38	53	77
15. Inverness .	53	57	110	11	10	21	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Kilmarnock .	100	67	167	78	109	187	36	23	2	2	4	10	17	27	4	2	6	20	25	45	1	1	2	11	22	33	44
17. Kilmarnock .	85	38	123	5	5	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kirkcaldy .	34	39	73	11	14	25	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcaldy .	839	767	1606	195	205	400	278	295	14	12	26	125	146	271	30	3	59	89	58	147	1	1	2	16	44	61	88
20. Lanark .	40	32	72	7	9	16	12	13	1	2	3	4	9	13	2	5	6	10	6	16	1	1	2	3	5	8	11
21. Leith .	19	15	34	1	6	7	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Nairn .	23	28	51	3	9	12	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney .	9	19	28	1	2	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Peebles .	151	158	309	65	34	99	31	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth .	185	190	375	100	18	41	63	67	65	1	2	31	15	5	6	3	10	10	10	22	2	2	4	3	5	8	11
26. Banff .	87	102	189	58	49	20	21	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Ross & Cromarty	53	57	55	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Roxburgh .	19	22	23	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Selkirk .	10	22	23	23	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Shetland .	87	99	133	22	24	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Strirling .	22	29	11	30	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Sutherland .	29	37	18	24	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Wigton .	341	3725	897	1363	900	1112	900	1055	42	53	95	392	484	899	117	314	282	314	282	8	11	6	10	164	232	34	58
TOTALS .																											

\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XV.

Proportion for each County per 100,000 of Population, of Pauper Lunatics annually placed on the Register in the Years 1878 to 1887, also of those at 1st January 1888 in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Private Dwellings, and the Proportions of Registered Paupers of all classes.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.*								
	Average number intimated as Pauper Lunatics during the years 1878-87.			Total number of Pauper Lunatics, 1st Jan. 1888.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments, 1st January 1888.			Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings, 1st Jan. 1888.	Paupers of all Classes at 14th May 1887.
	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Total.		In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licenses.	In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.	Total.		
1. Aberdeen, . .	46	3	49	271	148	76	224	47	1564
2. Argyll, . . .	70	5	75	465	368	...	368	97	2398
3. Ayr, . . . .	49	2	51	229	136	46	182	46	1583
4. Banff, . . .	39	6	46	303	219	3	222	82	2032
5. Berwick, . .	35	5	40	284	179	...	179	105	1522
6. Bute, . . . .	57	5	62	380	289	...	289	91	1594
7. Caithness, .	34	17	50	371	193	...	193	178	3018
8. Clackmannan	37	2	38	160	129	14	143	17	857
9. Dumbarton, .	42	1	43	171	82	64	146	26	1149
10. Dumfries, . .	45	2	47	236	186	...	186	50	1556
11. Edinburgh, .	65	2	67	253	157	28	185	69	1280
12. Elgin, . . .	52	6	58	373	276	...	276	97	2361
13. Fife, . . . .	41	2	44	271	204	...	204	67	1442
14. Forfar, . . .	56	2	58	289	164	68	232	57	1342
15. Haddington, .	57	3	60	356	252	44	296	60	1511
16. Inverness, . .	52	18	70	434	222	...	222	212	3036
17. Kincardine, .	40	1	41	237	141	68	209	28	1291
18. Kinross, . .	49	3	53	396	264	...	264	132	1418
19. Kirkcudbright, }	37	3	39	233	173	...	173	59	1323
20. Lanark, . . .	59	1	60	214	166	9	175	38	1359
21. Linlithgow, .	50	1	51	207	123	48	170	36	1195
22. Nairn, . . . .	71	3	74	373	328	...	328	45	2769
23. Orkney, . . .	35	9	44	272	159	...	159	112	2044
24. Peebles, . . .	37	2	39	211	182	...	182	29	1014
25. Perth, . . .	53	5	58	337	212	29	241	95	1753
26. Renfrew, . .	57	1	58	200	172	...	172	28	1286
27. Ross and Cromarty, }	44	11	55	366	225	...	225	141	3328
28. Roxburgh, . .	40	1	41	202	172	...	172	30	1024
29. Selkirk, . . .	36	...	36	117	96	...	96	21	746
30. Shetland, . .	36	16	53	310	138	3	141	168	3057
31. Stirling, . . .	50	2	51	220	180	9	189	31	1386
32. Sutherland, .	40	13	53	349	206	4	210	139	3321
33. Wigtown, . .	33	7	40	290	109	75	184	106	2113
SCOTLAND, . .	53	3	56	258	174	24	198	61	1571

\* Calculated on the Populations of 1881.—See Table XIII.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVI.

Return exhibiting the Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs for Admission of Lunatics into any Public or Private District, or Parochial Asylum or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such Order was sent, during the Year ended 31st December 1887.

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
1. Aberdeen . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . .	175	179
	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	2	
	Do. Montrose . . . . .	1	
	Do. Perth . . . . .	1	
2. Argyll . . . . .	District Asylum of Argyll, &c. . . . .	45	47
	District Asylum of Inverness, &c. . . . .	2	
3. Ayr . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dumfries . . . . .	2	104
	Do. Glasgow . . . . .	4	
	District Asylum of Ayr . . . . .	98	
4. Banff . . . . .	District Asylum of Banff (Ladysbridge) . . . . .	22	22
5. Berwick . . . . .	District Asylum of Roxburgh, &c. . . . .	11	11
6. Bute . . . . .	District Asylum of Argyll, &c. . . . .	12	12
7. Caithness . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . .	8	8
8. Clackmannan . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	1	5
	Do. Glasgow . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Stirling, &c. . . . .	3	
9. Dumbarton . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . .	3	23
	District Asylum of Stirling, &c. . . . .	15	
	Private Asylum, Westermains . . . . .	4	
	Barony Parochial Asylum . . . . .	1	
10. Dumfries . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dumfries . . . . .	89	90
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank . . . . .	1	
11. Edinburgh . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	333	419
	Do. Perth . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum of Mid-Lothian, &c. . . . .	53	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank . . . . .	8	
	Do. Mollendo House . . . . .	3	
	Do. Saughton Hall . . . . .	20	
	Do. Whitehouse . . . . .	1	
12. Elgin . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Perth . . . . .	1	24
	District Asylum of Banff (Ladysbridge) . . . . .	1	
	Do. Elgin . . . . .	22	
13. Fife . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dundee . . . . .	2	71
	Do. Edinburgh . . . . .	1	
	Do. Perth . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum of Fife, &c. . . . .	67	
<i>Carry forward</i>			1,015

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVI.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		1,015
14. Forfar . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dundee . . . . .	133	
	Do. Montrose . . . . .	87	220
15. Haddington . . . . .	District Asylum of Haddington . . . . .	22	
	Do. Midlothian, &c. . . . .	1	23
16. Inverness . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Perth . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum of Inverness, &c. . . . .	56	57
17. Kincardine . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . .	1	
	Do. Montrose . . . . .	6	7
18. Kinross . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dundee . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum of Fife, &c. . . . .	2	3
19. Kirkcudbright . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dumfries . . . . .	4	4
20. Lanark . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dumfries . . . . .	1	
	Do. Edinburgh . . . . .	1	
	Do. Glasgow . . . . .	130	
	District Asylum of Argyll, &c. . . . .	2	
	Do. Ayr . . . . .	3	
	Do. Glasgow . . . . .	124	
	Do. Stirling, &c. . . . .	33	
	Private Asylum, Saughton Hall . . . . .	1	
	Do. Westernmains . . . . .	2	
	Barony Parochial Asylum . . . . .	171	
	Glasgow Do. . . . .	37	
	Govan Do. . . . .	105	
	Greenock Do. . . . .	12	
	Paisley Do. . . . .	12	634
21. Linlithgow . . . . .	District Asylum of Stirling, &c. . . . .	11	11
22. Nairn . . . . .	District Asylum of Inverness, &c. . . . .	13	13
23. Orkney . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . .	6	6
24. Peebles . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum of Mid-Lothian, &c. . . . .	6	7
25. Perth . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dumfries . . . . .	1	
	Do. Dundee . . . . .	3	
	Do. Perth . . . . .	32	
	District Asylum of Perth . . . . .	52	
	Do. Stirling, &c. . . . .	1	89
26. Renfrew . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dumfries . . . . .	3	
	Do. Glasgow . . . . .	5	
	District Asylum of Argyll, &c. . . . .	1	
	Abbey Parochial Asylum . . . . .	28	
	Greenock Do. . . . .	70	
	Paisley Do. . . . .	63	170
27. Ross and Cromarty . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . .	2	
	Do. Perth . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum of Inverness, &c. . . . .	25	28
	<i>Carry forward</i>		2,287



APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVI.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
28. Roxburgh . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh District Asylum of Roxburgh, &c. . . . .	<i>Brought forward</i> 1 30	2,287
29. Selkirk . . . . .	District Asylum of Roxburgh, &c. Private Asylum, Mavisbank . . . . .	4 1	31
30. Shetland . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh Do. Montrose . . . . .	1 9	5
31. Stirling . . . . .	District Asylum of Perth Do. Stirling, &c. . . . .	1 106	10
32. Sutherland . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . . Do. Perth . . . . . District Asylum of Inverness, &c. . . . .	1 1 8	107
33. Wigtown . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dumfries . . . . .	20	10
			20
	TOTAL,		2,470

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.

Return exhibiting the Number of Licences granted by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, for the Continuance, Establishment, or Renewal of Charitable Institutions, Private Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the Transfer of any such Licence from any one Asylum to another, during the year ended 31st December 1887.

Name.	Number of Licences granted for Continuance or Renewal.	Number of Licences granted for Establishment.	Number of Licences Transferred.	Total.
1. Charitable Institutions . . . . .	2	...	...	2
2. Private Asylums . . . . .	5	...	...	5
3. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses . . . . .	22	...	...	22
TOTAL . . . . .	29	...	...	29

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1887.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	187.5	96.0	31	21	11	35	15	9	8	9	32.4	67.7	10.3	5.2	
	{ Pauper do.,	187.5	208.0	53	71	18	29	15	15	15	20	8	34.0	10.2	3.9	
2. Argyll District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	283.5	239.0	57	102	29	56	24	23	23	29	33.3	54.9	10.2	4.3	
	{ Pauper do.,	168.0	187.0	32	36	8	15	5	7	9	8	25.0	41.7	4.5	7.8	
3. Ayr District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	128.5	161.0	48	65	20	28	9	14	10	21	41.7	43.1	7.8	13.0	
4. Banff District Asylum, at Lady'sbridge,	{ Private patients,	71.0	31.5	10	15	1	7	1	4	5	1	10.0	46.7	7.0	3.2	
5. Banff District Asylum, at Woodpark,	{ Private patients,	36.5	36.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Dumfries Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	131.5	166.5	32	38	21	16	6	9	5	10	65.6	42.1	3.8	8.6	
	{ Pauper do.,	111.5	135.5	27	37	7	15	2	3	5	12	25.9	40.5	4.5	8.9	
7. Dundee Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	243.0	232.0	59	73	28	31	7	12	10	22	47.5	41.3	4.1	8.7	
	{ Pauper do.,	99.0	138.5	10	16	4	4	4	3	1	2	40.0	25.0	4.5	7.0	
8. Edinburgh Royal Asylum;	{ Private patients,	113.0	142.0	62	69	10	23	25	44	10	12	19.2	33.3	11.0	8.5	
	{ Pauper do.,	161.0	142.5	61	37	26	14	15	11	9	5	42.6	37.8	5.6	3.5	
9. Elgin District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	235.5	356.5	120	142	47	43	41	78	38	18	39.2	30.3	16.1	7.0	
	{ Pauper Total,	396.5	398.0	181	179	73	57	56	89	47	23	44.4	31.8	11.9	5.8	
10. Fife and Kinross District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	57.0	197.5	8	13	4	4	2	2	7	5	3	40.3	44.4	30.8	8.8
	{ Pauper do.,	171.0	158.0	36	37	12	13	11	8	15	15	31.6	35.1	8.8	7.6	
11. Glasgow Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	133.5	159.0	36	53	13	24	24	20	5	10	36.1	45.3	3.7	6.3	
	{ Pauper Total,	127.0	55.0	42	20	27	3	11	12	7	4	64.3	15.0	5.5	7.3	
12. Glasgow District Asylum at Bothwell,	{ Private patients,	260.5	913.0	78	20	27	35	32	32	12	14	51.3	37.0	4.6	6.6	
	{ Pauper do.,	129.0	198.5	17	53	38	31	17	11	20	10	49.4	58.5	15.5	10.4	
13. Haddington District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	50.0	53.5	11	13	6	6	6	3	1	2	5	54.5	46.2	4.0	9.3
	{ Pauper do.,	224.0	224.5	51	45	19	34	9	12	15	19	37.3	61.8	6.7	8.5	
14. Inverness District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	95.5	108.5	26	44	5	17	7	7	21	11	15	19.2	38.6	11.5	13.8
	{ Pauper do.,	40.5	45.5	22	16	3	2	3	4	4	3	27.3	18.8	9.9	6.7	
15. Mid-Lothian District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	184.5	925.5	21	53	18	22	15	16	15	12	43.9	40.0	8.1	5.3	
	{ Pauper do.,	225.0	270.5	63	71	24	25	22	20	19	15	38.1	35.2	8.4	5.5	
16. Montrose Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	45.0	47.0	18	28	7	11	3	14	2	1	38.9	39.3	4.4	2.1	
	{ Pauper do.,	131.0	141.0	32	33	12	13	10	9	9	9	37.5	39.4	6.9	6.4	
17. Perth Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	96.0	104.5	21	27	10	6	8	16	8	8	47.6	22.2	8.3	7.7	
	{ Pauper do.,	200.5	208.0	90	95	35	44	11	11	18	26	40.0	46.3	9.0	12.5	
GENERAL RESULTS,		3119.0	3369.0	993	1101	386	452	209	359	257	246	39.0	41.1	8.2	7.5	

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1887.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Mavisbank,.....	9'0	16'5	6	8	2	...	2	1	1	...	33'3	...	11'1	...
2. Mollendo House,.....	8'0	15'5	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	33'3	...
3. Saughton Hall,.....	23'0	31'0	14	9	3	7	3	...	4	...	21'4	77'8	17'4	...
4. Westermains,.....	1'0	13'0	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	14'3	...	7'7
5. Whitehouse,.....	5'0	21'0	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL RESULTS,...	41'0	97'0	21	28	5	8	5	5	6	1	23'3	28'6	14'6	1'0

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Abbey, Paisley, ...	46'0	52'0	17	16	7	5	2	5	4	2	41'2	31'3	8'7	3'8
2. Barony, Woodilee,	283'0	254'5	96	96	41	41	29	46	18	12	42'7	42'7	6'4	4'7
3. City, Glasgow, ...	...	121'5	...	58	...	26	...	23	...	14	...	44'8	...	11'5
4. Govan, Glasgow, ..	114'5	120'0	61	57	11	24	25	20	22	9	18'0	42'1	19'2	7'5
5. Greenock, .....	144'0	115'0	41	54	22	26	14	9	23	9	53'7	48'1	16'0	7'8
6. Paisley (Burgh), ..	112'0	89'5	39	40	11	9	11	11	15	13	23'2	22'5	13'4	14'5
GENERAL RESULTS,	699'5	752'5	254	321	92	131	81	114	82	59	36'2	40'8	11'7	7'8



APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1887.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen (City),.....	43·5	49·0	5	4	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	4·6	2·0
2. Buchan (New Maud), ...	26·0	25·5	3	3	1	...	2	3	...	1	33·3	...	...	3·9
3. Cuninghame (Irvine),...	48·0	48·5	4	5	1	...	2	2	3	2	25·0	...	6·2	4·1
4. Dumbarton,.....	28·5	29·5	1	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	50·0	...	...
5. Dundee East, .....	42·0	55·5	16	27	...	...	13	23	3	3	...	...	7·1	5·4
6. Dundee West, .....	39·3	37·0	7	21	1	1	5	17	...	3	14·3	4·8	...	8·1
7. Edinburgh (City),.....	38·5	39·0	6	14	...	...	5	10	...	6	...	...	...	15·4
8. Hamilton,.....	16·0	14·5	5	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	6·2	...
9. Inveresk (Musselburgh),.	15·5	16·0	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	50·0	50·0	...	6·2
10. Kincardine (Stonehaven),	21·5	21·0	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4·7	...
11. Linlithgow,.....	16·0	16·0	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6·2	...
12. Old Machar, (Aberdeen).	24·5	25·0	1	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	100·0	...	...	...
13. Old Monkland, .....	22·5	21·5	7	9	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	4·4	...
14. Perth, .....	20·0	19·0	2	4	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	25·0	5·0	5·3
15. St Cuthberts,.....	16·0	...	10	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	20·0	...	...	...
16. Wigtown (Stranraer),....	18·5	14·5	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	13·8
GENERAL RESULTS,....	436·5	431·5	7	98	7	4	45	63	13	20	9·2	4·1	3·0	4·6

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharged not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Baldovan, .....	29·0	21·5	8	1	...	...	6	...	...	2
Larbert,.....	117·0	60·5	22	14	...	...	17	11	7	2
TOTAL ...	146·0	82·0	30	15	...	...	23	11	7	4

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics admitted into Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, the Numbers Discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered, and the Numbers that Died therein, in each Month and each Quarter of the year 1887.

MONTHS.	NUMBERS.																
	ADMITTED.*				DISCHARGED.								DIED.				
					Recovered.				Not Recovered.*								
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January . . . .	23	26	87	110	8	12	39	38	6	4	6	14	3	3	33	32	
February . . . .	20	19	87	103	2	7	31	29	3	1	9	15	4	5	28	19	
March . . . .	20	15	90	108	8	4	22	37	5	5	7	12	3	6	40	34	
Total in 1st Quarter	63	60	264	321	18	23	92	104	14	10	22	41	10	14	101	85	
April . . . .	25	22	91	90	10	8	40	37	7	4	13	21	2	4	23	23	
May . . . .	27	21	107	133	5	13	30	45	3	9	15	28	...	2	32	21	
June . . . .	34	37	78	121	4	9	43	44	7	3	17	15	6	2	18	21	
Total in 2d Quarter	86	80	276	344	19	30	113	126	17	16	45	64	8	8	73	65	
July . . . .	26	28	96	92	10	12	34	29	4	10	12	21	6	1	22	19	
August . . . .	14	21	112	111	13	8	38	38	6	4	9	28	4	2	24	27	
September . . . .	21	28	77	93	12	10	34	46	6	11	14	38	4	5	16	22	
Total in 3d Quarter	61	77	285	296	35	30	106	113	16	25	35	87	14	8	62	68	
October . . . .	12	27	73	101	8	10	32	43	4	3	20	31	4	6	26	17	
November . . . .	21	25	100	110	8	10	19	44	5	5	16	22	3	3	26	21	
December . . . .	12	17	91	90	10	8	30	54	5	5	15	24	5	5	26	26	
Total in 4th Quarter	45	69	264	301	26	28	81	141	14	13	51	77	12	14	78	64	
GENERAL TOTALS	255	286	1089	1262	98	111	392	484	61	64	153	269	44	44	314	282	

\* In the Annual Reports previous to the twenty-third (1881) the numbers given for patients admitted, and discharged not recovered, included patients transferred from one establishment to another. In the above Table, and in those given for the seven previous years, patients so transferred have not been included. It is necessary to note this to prevent mistakes when comparing the figures of these years with those of previous years.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.

Table showing the Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1887.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Number Admitted.	Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.												Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered (including Transfers).															
		Under 1 Month.		Over 1 and under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 9 Months.		Over 9 and under 12 Months.		Over 12 and under 18 Months.		Over 18 Months and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 3 Years.		Over 3 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Over 1 and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	87	102	2	2	16	24	5	15	1	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Argyll	32	36	1	1	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Ayr	48	65	2	2	8	13	1	6	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Banff, Ladysbridge	10	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Banff, Woodpark	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dumfries	59	75	2	2	11	4	6	10	1	8	1	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dundee	62	85	2	2	2	4	5	7	2	5	2	6	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Edinburgh	181	179	5	30	20	20	20	20	7	6	4	4	5	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Elgin	9	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Fife	38	37	1	1	4	6	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Glasgow Royal	78	73	7	15	10	5	10	8	6	2	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Glasgow District, Bothwell	77	53	3	12	10	7	10	5	4	8	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Haddington	11	13	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Inverness	51	55	2	7	9	6	7	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mid-Lothian	26	44	1	3	8	3	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Montrose	63	71	5	7	9	6	4	3	6	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Perth Royal	18	28	1	1	1	1	4	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Perth District	32	33	1	1	1	1	5	7	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Roxburgh	21	27	1	3	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Stirling	90	95	5	2	10	16	7	12	7	7	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTALS	993	1101	37	8128	137	91135	54	74	27	34	20	24	14	7	8	16	3	8	4	9	65	82	48	48	42	44	45	46	66
																													73





APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.—*continued.*  
Table showing the Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients discharged therefrom,  
Recovered and Not Recovered in the Year 1887.

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*  
(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.		Number Ad- mitted.		Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.												Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered, (including Transfers.)																		
				Under 1 Month.			Over 1 and under 3 Months.			Over 3 and under 6 Months.			Over 6 and under 9 Months.			Over 9 and under 12 Months.			Over 12 and under 18 Months.			Over 18 Months and under 2 Years.			Over 2 and under 3 Years.			Over 3 and under 5 Years.			Over 5 Years.			
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abbey	17	16	1	1	2	8	8	2	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Barony	96	96	10	6	12	17	7	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Glasgow	58	58	5	5	7	7	10	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Govan	61	57	7	3	4	7	7	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Greenock	41	54	9	2	7	9	2	6	2	5	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Paisley Burgh	39	40	3	2	3	5	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
TOTALS	254	321	23	23	26	44	17	33	2	17	5	8	7	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	4	1	25	37	18	10	12	11	7	12	9	18	10	26

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.		(d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1</





## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—continued.

The Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients who died therein in the year 1887, and the Average Ages at Death.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.	MONTHS.										YEARS.										Total Deaths.	Average Age at Death.					
		Under 1.		Over 1, and under 3.		Over 3 and under 6.		Over 6 and under 9.		Over 9 and under 12.		Over 12 and under 18.		Over 18 and under 2.		Over 2 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 5.		Over 5 and under 10.				Over 10 and under 20.		Over 20.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Mavisbank	9.0		16.5																									
Mollendo House	3.0		15.5																									
Saughtonhall	23.0		31.0																									
Westernhans	1.0		13.0																									
Whitehouse	5.0		21.0																									
TOTALS	41.0	2	97.0			1		1				1						1						6	1	50	47	

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

		(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)																																																				
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
		52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10										



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1887.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
		Average Number Resident.				Total Number of Deaths.				Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.				Cerebral and Spinal Affections.								Thoracic Affections.						Abdominal Affections.				General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.



APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.—*continued.*  
 Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1887.  
 (b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																													
	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.				General Debility and Old Age.	Suicides and Accidents.	Cause unknown.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Mavisbank . . . . .	9.0	16.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Mollendo House . . . . .	3.0	15.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Saughton Hall . . . . .	23.0	31.0	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Westermains . . . . .	1.0	13.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Whitehouse . . . . .	5.0	21.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
TOTALS . . . . .	41.0	97.0	6	3	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
(c) <i>Parochial Asylums.</i>																														
(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)																														
Abbey . . . . .	46.0	52.0	4	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Barony . . . . .	283.0	254.5	18	12	10	8	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Glasgow . . . . .	121.5	121.5	7	14	11	7	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Govan . . . . .	114.5	120.0	22	9	11	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Greenock . . . . .	144.0	115.0	23	9	9	8	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Paisley Burgh . . . . .	112.0	89.5	15	13	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTALS . . . . .	699.5	752.5	82	59	38	29	9	3	5	7	6	3	4	13	5	5	9	19	10	7	8	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIII.

Return of Expenditure for each County on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the Year ending 14th May 1887.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics relieved during the Year.	Number of Days during the Year on which Relief was granted to Patients.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.		Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients during the Year.						Extra Expenditure for Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients, &c.	Total Expenditure during the Year.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives or others.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Government.									
		In Royal, District Asylums, and Training Schools for Children.	In Workhouses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal, District Asylums, and Training Schools for Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and in Hospitals for the Insane.	In Lunatic Asylums, and in Hospitals for the Insane.	In Lunatic Asylums, and in Hospitals for the Insane.	In Lunatic Asylums, and in Hospitals for the Insane.	In Lunatic Asylums, and in Hospitals for the Insane.															
1 Aberdeen . . . . .	387	448	144,061	72,759	44,630	261,480	55.1	27.8	17.1	10.351	2.9	3,719	5.3	1,685	3.6	357	2.7	16,112	14.1	566	15.1	6,607	19.9	6,607	19.9	
2 Argyll . . . . .	204	196	98,503	37,204	29,554	128,057	76.9	21.0	20.6	6,101	11.2	1,813	4.5	1,532	3.7	398	17.11	7,527	7.11	136	0.3	3,217	1.11	3,217	1.11	
3 Argyllshire . . . . .	284	321	103,295	37,204	36,357	176,856	58.4	21.0	20.6	6,586	10.0	1,813	4.5	1,532	3.7	398	17.11	7,527	7.11	898	12.3	4,260	1.10	4,260	1.10	
4 Banff . . . . .	98	119	46,228	1,210	18,712	66,150	69.9	1.8	28.3	2,914	5.8	54	18.0	632	12.1	87	0.11	3,760	10.0	84	16.3	1,651	2.8	1,651	2.8	
5 Berwick . . . . .	38	76	25,623	...	13,778	39,410	65.0	...	35.6	2,025	17.0	...	...	652	12.1	87	0.11	2,765	10.0	156	4.4	1,001	10.4	1,001	10.4	
6 Bute . . . . .	28	44	17,723	...	5,870	31,593	75.1	...	24.9	1,082	4.7	...	...	260	0.3	21	6.0	1,363	10.10	113	15.2	569	0.5	569	0.5	
7 Caithness . . . . .	69	82	27,496	...	24,010	51,503	53.4	...	46.6	2,096	0.1	...	...	822	0.3	139	9.9	3,057	11.2	26	4.4	1,173	19.2	1,173	19.2	
8 Cumberland . . . . .	22	30	12,604	1,460	2,344	16,408	76.8	35.6	14.3	850	4.1	...	...	110	7.7	123	3.0	1,166	10.0	55	18.8	438	17.3	438	17.3	
9 Derbyshire . . . . .	89	89	26,915	18,706	6,897	62,518	76.2	8.9	13.1	2,045	19.4	...	...	336	7.7	123	3.0	3,504	9.9	170	3.3	1,609	11.7	1,609	11.7	
10 Dumfriesshire . . . . .	56	102	45,713	18,706	18,438	90,855	76.2	23.8	23.8	3,149	2.10	...	...	670	5.5	639	12.11	29,052	4.4	37	5.0	1,958	11.7	1,958	11.7	
11 Dundee . . . . .	486	614	224,919	38,498	54,435	308,585	76.2	10.7	23.8	21,995	18.1	...	...	1,619	6.5	103	13.5	3,715	16.11	167	13.1	3,157	7.7	3,157	7.7	
12 Elgin . . . . .	378	281	126,761	12	47,918	182,218	76.8	23.2	23.2	2,983	2.6	...	...	1,369	11.0	358	5.5	3,616	14.3	641	8.3	4,162	8.4	4,162	8.4	
13 Fife . . . . .	275	520	168,813	65,401	47,918	282,932	75.8	25.2	17.0	13,941	4.3	...	...	2,422	12.8	532	7.8	3,921	17.11	572	4.0	7,390	10.7	7,390	10.7	
14 Forfar . . . . .	74	75	37,433	5,227	8,137	46,382	71.4	11.2	51.3	2,424	13.4	...	...	2,313	15.2	286	9.0	3,453	2.11	100	4.3	1,233	11.4	1,233	11.4	
15 Haddington . . . . .	231	231	67,437	7,957	72,045	139,178	48.9	9.7	51.3	3,448	1.2	...	...	1,03	7.1	38	15.0	1,453	2.11	110	13.1	3,000	2.1	3,000	2.1	
16 Inverness . . . . .	43	54	19,257	7,957	2,920	30,164	63.2	26.5	31.8	1,929	19.0	...	...	131	0.3	...	...	1,363	2.11	57	14.1	733	3.8	733	3.8	
17 Kincardine . . . . .	13	12	5,967	...	2,782	8,749	63.8	...	25.3	1,837	4.2	...	...	380	6.0	...	...	1,453	14.3	15	0.8	202	12.2	202	12.2	
18 Kinross . . . . .	62	59	26,433	...	8,935	35,368	74.7	3.5	16.7	40,669	2.9	...	...	5,838	8.1	1,036	9.7	49,020	15.3	15	13.1	930	17.2	930	17.2	
19 Kirkcubright . . . . .	121	121	563,709	24,536	5,822	706,393	79.8	24.4	18.4	1,366	11.7	...	...	251	19.6	...	...	2,603	13.6	81	11.7	19,039	17.2	19,039	17.2	
20 Lanark . . . . .	55	51	18,129	7,742	8,882	10,526	91.6	...	8.4	635	11.6	...	...	341	0.9	...	...	1,949	11.2	63	17.0	781	15.1	781	15.1	
21 Linlithgow . . . . .	16	18	9,644	...	12,157	31,196	61.0	...	39.0	1,497	7.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,949	11.2	55	6.5	627	3.1	627	3.1	
22 Nairn . . . . .	16	18	9,644	...	1,365	11,462	88.1	...	11.9	806	18.2	...	...	50	10.2	...	...	881	11.2	7	59.8	4	287	0.6	287	0.6
23 Orkney . . . . .	40	55	11,097	...	43,507	160,605	64.5	8.4	27.1	7,473	10.5	...	...	2,026	9.4	...	...	10,613	9.2	796	5.0	4,093	13.8	4,093	13.8	
24 Peebles . . . . .	248	252	103,636	13,462	21,591	159,050	86.4	...	13.6	9,390	10.8	...	...	1,123	17.4	...	...	10,613	9.2	380	7.3	4,180	9.3	4,180	9.3	
25 Perth . . . . .	289	295	137,456	...	40,732	106,123	61.3	0.3	38.4	3,764	7.7	...	...	1,320	13.4	...	...	5,470	2.2	153	13.7	2,456	13.7	2,456	13.7	
26 Renfrew . . . . .	168	177	65,026	3,365	5,486	43,955	87.5	...	12.5	3,067	13.5	...	...	260	0.4	...	...	3,433	10.1	192	3.11	1,172	13.0	1,172	13.0	
27 Ross . . . . .	69	76	38,439	...	1,828	8,065	77.3	...	22.7	498	12.4	...	...	85	12.0	...	...	609	18.6	45	0.6	205	10.1	205	10.1	
28 Roxburgh . . . . .	12	16	6,237	...	17,409	32,298	45.0	...	53.9	1,121	2.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,741	4.8	5	0.0	614	7.5	614	7.5	
29 Selkirk . . . . .	46	56	14,524	365	12,923	28,724	79.8	4.4	15.8	4,632	17.9	...	...	214	7.2	...	...	1,741	4.8	7	388	0.2	2,144	5.8	2,144	5.8
30 Shetland . . . . .	127	150	65,118	3,665	12,923	28,724	57.3	...	41.5	3,661	0.1	...	...	346	15.7	...	...	1,494	5.2	5	15.0	657	18.6	657	18.6	
31 Stirling . . . . .	41	55	17,036	...	15,715	40,282	34.4	26.6	39.0	974	7.11	...	...	505	10.6	...	...	2,131	10.6	11	10.0	971	17.4	971	17.4	
32 Sutherland . . . . .	56	71	13,847	10,720	15,715	40,282	34.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33 Wigton . . . . .	56	71	13,847	10,720	15,715	40,282	34.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals & Averages	9274	5963	2,363,310	309,615	788,359	3,461,284	68.3	8.9	22.8	169,725	3.11	16,603	13.6	33,106	15.0	6,546	0.9	225,981	13.2	9,729	3.5	88,258	16.1	88,258	16.1	



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIV.

Expenditure by Parochial Boards on account of Pauper Lunatics for each Year from 1858 to 1886-87.

YEARS.	In Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and Schools for Imbeciles.			In Private Dwellings.			For Certifi- cates, Cost of Transport, &c.			Total Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1858 .....	61,803	8	0	14,230	4	3	5118	9	8	80,652	1	11
1859 .....	68,326	17	3	15,054	16	2	4763	11	9	88,145	5	2
1860 .....	73,982	0	6	14,666	10	3	3899	2	5	92,547	13	2
1861 .....	78,497	0	5	14,855	19	11	3979	11	0	97,332	11	4
1862 .....	80,061	1	3	14,567	10	6	3558	0	10	98,186	12	7
1863 .....	81,285	6	3	14,668	4	4	3957	3	7	99,910	14	2
Average of 5 Years .....	76,430	9	2	14,762	12	3	4031	9	11	95,224	11	3
1864 .....	83,284	13	8	14,892	9	10	4505	5	0	102,682	8	6
1865 .....	86,202	15	7	15,107	1	6	3664	16	2	104,974	13	3
1866 .....	91,338	5	6	15,236	7	7	4229	18	0	110,804	11	1
1867 .....	97,508	14	7	15,151	18	6	4526	6	3	117,186	19	4
1868 .....	104,951	0	8	15,396	5	6	5073	13	5	125,420	19	7
Average of 5 Years .....	92,657	2	0	15,156	16	7	4399	19	9	112,213	18	5
1869 .....	111,168	12	5	15,508	14	8	5082	6	8	131,709	13	9
1870 .....	113,220	19	3	15,825	11	11	4546	11	7	133,593	2	9
1871 .....	113,568	14	11	16,166	15	4	4446	13	7	134,162	3	10
1872 .....	115,413	14	3	17,013	1	11	4737	16	5	137,164	12	7
1873 .....	126,480	3	1	17,211	8	7	5267	8	11	148,959	0	7
Average of 5 Years .....	115,970	8	9	16,345	2	6	4806	3	5	137,121	14	8
1874-75 .....	136,420	17	1	17,097	13	3	4288	1	7	157,806	11	11
1875-76 .....	143,305	7	7	17,339	13	3	4616	1	1	165,261	1	11
1876-77 .....	151,181	3	9	17,889	12	11	4517	3	8	173,588	0	4
1877-78 .....	160,043	7	7	18,087	11	4	5252	6	8	183,388	5	7
1878-79 .....	164,388	3	1	18,518	8	0	5373	2	1	188,279	13	2
Average of 5 Years .....	151,067	15	10	17,786	11	9	4809	7	0	173,663	14	7
1879-80 .....	163,433	7	5	19,365	11	0	5787	7	2	193,586	5	7
1880-81 .....	174,932	16	11	20,532	16	4	5609	10	8	201,068	3	11
1881-82 .....	182,406	6	7	21,830	6	2	6314	0	11	210,550	13	8
1882-83 .....	182,109	18	9	24,593	1	10	6505	15	1	213,208	15	8
1883-84 .....	181,085	9	11	26,449	0	0	6730	3	7	214,264	13	6
Average of 5 Years .....	177,793	11	11	22,554	3	1	6187	19	6	206,535	14	6
1884-5 .....	184,322	7	7	28,183	10	9	6240	13	0	218,746	11	4
1885-6 .....	186,025	4	11	31,203	3	10	6828	1	4	224,051	10	1
1886-7 .....	186,328	17	5	33,106	15	0	6546	0	9	225,981	13	2

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXV.

The Average Daily Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in the different Classes of Establishments and in Private Dwellings in each of the Ten Years 1877-78 to 1886-87.

ASYLUMS.	1877-8	1878-9	1879-80.	1880-1	1881-2	1882-3	1883-4	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
In Royal and District Asylums, Private Asylums, Parochial Asylums, and Schools for Imbeciles, . . . .	s. d. 1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	s. d. 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	s. d. 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	s. d. 1 5	s. d. 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	s. d. 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	s. d. 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . . .	s. d. 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 1	s. d. 1 1	s. d. 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	s. d. 1 1	s. d. 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	s. d. 1 1	s. d. 1 1	s. d. 1
In Private Dwellings, . . . .	s. d. 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	s. d. 0 9	s. d. 0 9	s. d. 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	s. d. 0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 0 10
GENERAL AVERAGES, . . . .	s. d. 1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	s. d. 1 4	s. d. 1 4	s. d. 1 4	s. d. 1 4	s. d. 1 4	s. d. 1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	s. d. 1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	s. d. 1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	s. d. 1 3

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVI.

The Daily Rate of Maintenance for each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics in each County during the Year ending 14th May 1887.

COUNTIES.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.	General Averages. (This also includes the Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Cost of Transport, &c.)	Percentage of Patients.		
					In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.
1. Aberdeen, . . .	s. d. 1 5½	s. d. 1 0½	s. d. 0 9	s. d. 1 2½	55·1	27·8	17·1
2. Argyll, . . .	1 2½	...	0 8½	1 2	76·9	...	23·1
3. Ayr, . . .	1 3½	0 11¾	0 10	1 2	58·4	21·0	20·6
4. Banff, . . .	1 3½	0 11	0 9	1 1¾	69·9	1·8	28·3
5. Berwick, . . .	1 7	...	0 11½	1 4¾	65·0	...	35·0
6. Bute, . . .	1 2¾	...	0 10¾	1 1¾	75·1	...	24·9
7. Caithness, . . .	1 6½	...	0 8½	1 2½	53·4	...	46·6
8. Clackmannan, . . .	1 6	1 2½	0 11½	1 5	76·8	8·9	14·3
9. Dumbarton, . . .	1 6½	1 0¾	0 11½	1 4	51·2	35·6	13·1
10. Dumfries, . . .	1 4½	...	0 11½	1 3¾	76·2	...	23·8
11. Edinburgh, . . .	1 10½	1 1¾	0 11¾	1 7½	65·5	10·7	23·8
12. Elgin, . . .	1 3	...	0 10½	1 2½	76·8	...	23·2
13. Fife, . . .	1 1¾	...	0 11½	1 1¾	76·6	...	23·4
14. Forfar, . . .	1 6¾	1 1½	0 10½	1 4½	59·8	23·2	17·0
15. Haddington, . . .	1 4¾	0 10½	0 10¾	1 3½	71·4	11·2	17·4
16. Inverness, . . .	1 2	...	0 7½	0 11½	48·2	...	51·8
17. Kincardine, . . .	1 6½	0 11	0 8½	1 3¾	63·8	26·5	9·7
18. Kinross, . . .	1 1½	...	0 11½	1 0¾	68·2	...	31·8
19. Kirkeudbright, . . .	1 4¾	...	0 10½	1 3½	74·7	...	25·3
20. Lanark, . . .	1 5½	1 2½	0 11½	1 4¾	79·8	2·5	16·7
21. Linlithgow, . . .	1 6	1 0½	0 10½	1 4	57·2	24·4	18·4
22. Nairn, . . .	1 1½	...	0 8½	1 1¾	91·6	...	8·4
23. Orkney, . . .	1 7	...	0 6¾	1 3	61·0	...	39·0
24. Peebles, . . .	1 7½	...	0 9	1 6½	88·1	...	11·9
25. Perth, . . .	1 5½	1 2½	0 11½	1 3¾	64·5	8·4	27·1
26. Renfrew, . . .	1 4½	...	1 0½	1 4½	86·4	...	13·6
27. Ross, . . .	1 2	1 4¾	0 7¾	1 0½	61·3	0·3	38·4
28. Roxburgh, . . .	1 7	...	0 11½	1 6¾	87·5	...	12·5
29. Selkirk, . . .	1 7½	...	0 11½	1 6½	77·3	...	22·7
30. Shetland, . . .	1 6½	1 2¾	0 6	1 1	45·0	1·1	53·9
31. Stirling, . . .	1 5¾	1 2½	0 11¾	1 5½	79·8	4·4	15·8
32. Sutherland, . . .	1 1½	1 1½	0 6½	0 11½	57·3	1·2	41·5
33. Wigtown, . . .	1 5	0 11½	0 8¾	1 0¾	34·4	26·6	39·0
TOTAL . . .	1 5½	1 0¾	0 10	1 3¾	68·3	8·9	22·8

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVII.

Present Rates of Board per annum in Royal and District Asylums and the estimated Annual Cost of Patients in Parochial Asylums and Poorhouses.

ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	£ s. d. 26 0 0	£ s. d. 28 0 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 28 0 0
Dumfries " " . . .	25 0 0	32 0 0	25 0 0	40 0 0
Dundee " " . . .	28 12 0	28 12 0	...	25 0 0
Edinburgh " " . . .	32 10 0	32 10 0	30 0 0	130 0 0
Glasgow " " . . .	2 { 30 6 8 30 15 4 }	34 0 4	30 0 0	40 0 0
Montrose " " . . .	28 12 0	34 0 0	25 0 0	42 0 0
Perth " " . . .	...	...	52 0 0	60 0 0

  

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
Argyll and Bute District Asylum, . . .	£ s. d. 19 18 8	£ s. d. 32 0 0	£ s. d. 19 18 8	£ s. d. 39 0 0
Ayr " " . . .	22 15 0	...	...	...
Banff, Ladysbridge " " . . .	22 16 3	22 16 3	22 16 3	22 16 3
Banff, Woodpark " " . . .	22 16 3	22 16 3	22 16 3	22 16 3
Elgin " " . . .	21 0 0	30 0 0	...	30 0 0
Fife " " . . .	20 0 0	...	...	...
Glasgow " " . . .	24 14 0	39 0 0	...	...
Haddington " " . . .	23 0 0	...	...	30 0 0
Inverness " " . . .	20 10 0	...	36 0 0	...
Mid-Lothian " " . . .	27 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	36 8 0
Perth " " . . .	26 0 0	...	...	...
Roxburgh " " . . .	28 0 0	28 0 0	...	40 0 0
Stirling " " . . .	27 10 0	{ 30 0 0 35 0 0 }	...	30 0 0

  

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS (i.e., Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unre- stricted Licences.)	Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.	PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS. — (Continued.)	Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.
Abbey Parochial Asylum	£ s. d. 24 6 5	£ s. d. 32 10 0	Govan Parochial Asylum	£ s. d. 22 15 0	£ s. d. 32 10 0
Barony " "	22 15 0	...	Greenock " "	21 6 10	632 10 0
Glasgow " "	21 13 4	31 17 0	Paisley " "	22 9 7	735 2 0

  

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES WITH RESTRICTED LICENCES. —	Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.	LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES. — (Continued.)	Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.
Aberdeen, . . .	£ s. d. 19 6 9	£ s. d. 22 2 0	Inveresk, . . .	£ s. d. 18 6 2	£ s. d. ...
Buchan, . . .	15 3 4	...	Kincardine, . . .	16 14 9	20 0 0
Cuninghame, . . .	19 5 10	...	Linlithgow, . . .	17 16 5	21 4 8
Dumbarton, . . .	21 13 4	28 8 0	Old Machar, . . .	18 16 5	20 0 0
Dundee, East, . . .	21 1 5	...	Old Monkland, . . .	20 18 2	24 14 0
Dundee, West, . . .	18 19 2	...	Perth, . . .	21 2 6	22 2 0
Edinburgh, . . .	23 12 0	...	St. Cuthberts, . . .	25 13 6	...
Hamilton, . . .	20 19 3	...	Wigtown, . . .	22 8 6	...

<sup>1</sup> Not including clothes.

<sup>2</sup> The lowest rate in the Glasgow Royal Asylum is a special rate for patients from Glasgow City parish; the second is a special rate for patients from certain other parishes in the District.

<sup>3</sup> For exceptional cases.

<sup>4</sup> Each case applying for reduction by reason of poverty is separately considered by the Directors.

<sup>5</sup> The rent is taken as the proportion allocated to the lunatic wards of the gross rental in the valuation roll for the year, divided by the number of inmates for which the wards are licensed.

<sup>6</sup> For paupers from Glasgow City Parish and parishes in Lower Ward of Renfrewshire.

<sup>7</sup> For paupers from all other parishes.





## APPENDIX B.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN  
THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.*Royal and District Asylums.*

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 14th April 1887.

Appendix B.

There are 591 patients at present on the register of the asylum, of these 191 are private, and 400 pauper patients. One patient at the time of the visit was absent on pass. Commissioners' Entries.

The following changes in the population have taken place since the date of last visit :— Royal and District Asylums.

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	17	24	37	59	137
Discharged recovered, .	4	7	18	27	56
Discharged unrecovered, .	3	9	13	16	41
Dead, . . . . .	3	3	12	9	27

Aberdeen  
Royal Asylum.

These figures show an increase of 13 in the total population, making still more apparent the overcrowded condition of the asylum, which has been referred to in recent reports. It is highly creditable to the management that the usual evil results of overcrowding have been so small. During the visit there was very little excitement, and but few patients had complaints of any sort to make.

The death-rate has been low, and the existing state of bodily health among the inmates was regarded as satisfactory. In the cases of 13 of the 27 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. The results of these examinations are well recorded, and the Case Books generally are kept with care. Phthisis does not appear with such frequency among the causes of death as might be expected in so overcrowded an institution. This is probably due to a liberal dietary and a conscientious watchful medical care of the inmates.

The placing of the female attendants in a neat uniform is a step in the right direction. It has already told favourably on the dress of the female patients—making it smarter and tidier. The water-closets on the female side have been greatly improved. Many parts of the establishment have been freshly painted, and many other parts are about to be re-painted. The arrangements for the extinction of fire have been rendered more complete by the introduction of internal hydrants, by increasing the number of hand-pumps, and by establishing telephonic communication with the city both during night and day.

The recommendations as to the erection of a general dining hall, general bath-rooms, and a separate chapel are still under consideration.

There are only 11 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion, for periods of 1 or 2 hours, of 8 persons. Only 2 accidents are recorded, one of a trifling character, but the other involving death. This last was the result of a suicidal purpose, but inquiry showed that no blame in connection with it was attachable to any official.

The establishment for private patients at Elmhill was as usual found in a very satisfactory condition. It affords excellent accommodation for patients of the upper and middle classes, and patients in it paying moderate rates of board have exceptional comforts and advantages. It still, however, contains a considerable amount of vacant accommodation, and it is believed that it would be more fully occupied if effect were given to the recommendations contained in the entry made in March of last year.

## Appendix B.

The changes which have been made in the two cottages occupied by women are very satisfactory and are working well.

## Commissioners' Entries.

The day-rooms and dormitories in the main building were scrupulously clean and in excellent order.

## Royal and District Asylums.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be written up to date, and to be accurately and carefully kept.

## ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 19th and 20th July 1887.

## Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

There are 196 private patients—94 male and 102 female; and 398 pauper patients—191 male and 207 female, at present on the register of the asylum. This shows an increase of 5 private patients and a decrease of 2 pauper patients since last visit. Of the private patients, 2 male and one female are absent on statutory probation, and 2 male patients are absent on Superintendent's pass. Of the pauper patients one female is absent on statutory probation, and 2 male and one female patient are absent on Superintendent's pass.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	11	14	16	16	57
Discharges recovered,	3	8	3	11	25
Discharges unrecovered,	3	3	8	6	20
Deaths,	3	—	5	1	9

Of the deaths, 3 resulted from diseases of the brain, 3 from diseases of the lungs, 1 from cirrhosis of the liver, 1 from disease of both heart and kidney, and 1 from cancer of the breast.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 6. These refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 3 persons. Two escapes have occurred in which the patients were absent over night before being brought back. There has been no accident.

The number of private patients at the higher rates of board who are accommodated at Elmhill is only 34—15 gentlemen and 19 ladies. Thus while the main buildings of the asylum are overcrowded, there is a considerable amount of spare accommodation in the Elmhill Establishment. It is remarkable that the accommodation at Elmhill, which at the rates of board that are charged is undoubtedly superior to the accommodation generally offered at such rates, is not more taken advantage of. The patients resident there are treated with great kindness and in a very able manner.

A defect in the arrangements, referred to in the preceding entry, is the unsuitable position of the entrance to the Elmhill House and the high railings round the airing courts. It is observed that the railings have been lowered; it would have been better if they had been removed altogether. Indeed it would be advantageous both in regard to the treatment of the patients and the financial prospects of the establishment that the railings should yet be removed, and that the transfer of the entrance for the public from the south to the north side of the building should also take place.

Notwithstanding the overcrowding of the main buildings, and the evils which inevitably result from it, there is much that is gratifying in the way in which the patients there are cared for. Great, and to a large extent, successful efforts are made to promote their comfort and improvement. This should not, however, lead the Directors to lose any opportunity of taking steps which will relieve the overcrowding by decreasing the number of inmates; and there should also be no delay in carrying out the improvements in the buildings referred to in previous entries, and recognised, it is understood, by the Directors to be desirable.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM.  
10th and 11th May 1887.

## Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

There are 392 persons at present on the register of the asylum, of these 10 males and 17 females are private patients, and 193 males and 172 females are paupers. One female private patient and one female pauper are absent on statutory probation; all the rest are resident in the asylum.



Since last visit 1 man who had been a voluntary inmate for several years has been discharged and all the inmates now resident are under certificates. Appendix B.

The following statement shows the other changes that have taken place :— Commissioners' Entries.

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.	Royal and District Asylums.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Admissions, . . . . .	5	2	23	25	55	Argyll and Bute District Asylum.
Discharges recovered, . .	1	0	13	12	26	
Discharges unrecovered, .	6	0	1	9	16	
Deaths, . . . . .	2	1	4	2	9	

The deaths are registered as having been due in 2 cases to diseases of the brain, in 5 cases to diseases of the lungs, in 1 case to Bright's disease, and in 1 case to senile decay.

There has been a total increase in the number of inmates since last visit from 389 to 392. This increase of 3 is accounted for by a decrease by 4 in the number of private patients and an increase by 7 in the number of paupers. The number of paupers belonging to the Glasgow District who are boarded in the asylum was 35 at the date of last visit, and it is now 34, or 1 less. There has therefore been an increase of 8 in the number of paupers belonging to the District of Argyll and Bute.

The death-rate has been unusually low during the past year.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 29. These refer to the use of seclusion for half an hour on one occasion in the treatment of one patient, and to the use of restraint on several occasions in the treatment of six patients. The case in which restraint was most frequently applied was one where it was necessary to prevent the patient from interfering with surgical dressing; in the other cases it was applied on account of violent conduct. Two patients escaped and were absent over night before being brought back. Two accidents are recorded—one, fracture of the right humerus, and the other, dislocation of the left shoulder.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. They appear to be adequately nourished and they are suitably clothed. No complaints were made, and great tranquillity prevailed. The industrial occupation of the patients continues to receive due attention. Of the paupers 136 men and 140 women are at present regularly employed.

The accumulation of earth which for some time had practically obliterated the fence at the village reservoir has now been removed; but the fence is still far from being adequate, and there is still great reason to fear the recurrence of suicides such as have already taken place and for which the reservoir affords a tempting opportunity. The attention of the District Board is again earnestly directed to the necessity for making the protection more complete.

The new lavatories and water-closets in the main building have now been finished, and they seem to be well suited for their purpose.

Great difficulty has been experienced in regard to the treatment of patients requiring supervision during the night. This is chiefly due to the want of a large dormitory in connection with each infirmary, and it would add greatly to the efficiency of the asylum if these were provided. Most of the work required for providing such an extension of the building could probably be done by the asylum staff; and the propriety of providing it is recommended to the consideration of the District Board.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
6th and 7th September 1887.

There are 389 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 7 men and 15 women are private, and 193 men and 174 women are pauper patients. Of the pauper patients;

281 are chargeable to parishes in Argyllshire;

54 are chargeable to parishes in Bute; and

32 are chargeable to parishes not in the district.

One patient is at present absent by escape.

Appendix B. Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Commissioners' Entries.	0	1	9	10	20
Royal and District Asylums.	0	1	3	3	7
	1	0	2	4	7
	2	1	4	2	9

Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

There are 11 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 3 persons and the seclusion of 1. Only one escape is registered. Three accidents are recorded, 2 of a slight character, and one which threatened to be grave, resulting from the assault of a patient on an artisan attendant.

In 2 cases only of the 9 patients who died was a *post-mortem* examination made.

Steps have been taken to make the village reservoir a less serious source of danger to the inmates. It is recommended that the wall, which is little more than 5 feet high, should be carefully pointed with cement, so that it may not be easy to get a foothold on its face, that all small heaps of earth and stones be cleared from the outer face of the wall, as these practically diminish its height, and that an additional wire be placed round the top of the wall, in the way described by Dr Cameron.

At no previous visit was the overcrowded condition of the hospital wards so striking. This was true both of the hospital wards for men and for women; though, perhaps, the objectionable character of the wards for the women was most apparent. The floor space of the day-room on the female side is 432 feet, and the cubic space 5240 feet, giving  $16\frac{1}{2}$  feet of floor space, and 201 feet of cubic space to each of the 26 persons occupying the room. These figures are very startling. They mean that patients, whose condition makes it proper to give them much more space than is given to ordinary patients, have greatly less than one half of what is given to those patients who occupy the ordinary wards of the asylum. What is true of this day-room, is more or less nearly true of all the day-rooms and dormitories constituting the two hospital sections of the asylum. It is imperative, therefore, that something be done, with as little delay as possible, to remedy this defect. The removal of all boarders, both private and pauper, 54 in number, from the asylum would no doubt give a certain relief. So also would the removal of those patients who are incurable and harmless, who belong to parishes in the district, and who do not need care and treatment in a fully equipped asylum. Such pauper patients have not been removed from this asylum to so large an extent as from other district asylums. If in all these ways the population of the asylum were greatly reduced, the overcrowding of the hospital wards would also be reduced, and perhaps sufficiently reduced to avoid for a time an extension of the buildings in connection with the hospital wards. In the meantime, the existing state of matters ought to be regarded as serious.

The hospital wards are occupied by the actively sick, the infirm, and the suicidal. Newly admitted patients are also placed in them while under observation, with the view of determining whether they are dangerous to themselves or others.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in good order.

#### AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM, 10th January 1887.

Ayr District Asylum.

The following statement shows the position of the patients at present on the register of the asylum :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Now resident,	122	154	276
Absent on probation,	2	4	6
Absent on pass,	—	1	1

Total on the register,

124 159 283

The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	31	25	56
Discharges recovered,	22	18	40
Discharges unrecovered,	11	5	16
Deaths,	5	6	11

The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 3 cases, to heart disease in 4 cases, to lung disease in 2 cases, and to phlegmonous erysipelas and to exhaustion from chronic mania, each in 1 case.

The number of inmates is 11 below the number at the date of last visit. This reduction is to a great extent due to the efforts which are being made to provide otherwise for those patients who have ceased to require the special kind of care which an asylum is intended to provide. Five of the patients who were discharged unrecovered have been provided for in private dwellings; and besides these, 5 have been sent out on probation in the hope that they may be found suitable to be so provided for. In one of the last mentioned cases the patient has been replaced in the asylum, having been found unsuitable.

The occasional failure in such cases to attain the proposed end should not act as a deterrent to the continuance of the discharge of such patients as seem fit for outdoor treatment. There will probably always be a small proportion of cases whose unsuitability can only be determined by trial; and it is of great importance to make it clear that the asylum is not being used for the detention of persons whose condition does not render their residence there necessary.

There were 20 patients confined to bed at the time of the visit, most of them being old or feeble persons suffering from slight colds. The general condition of the inmates was satisfactory. They were orderly in conduct and free from complaint.

The ground being covered with snow much of the usual work for men is not carried on at present, but the register shows that their industrial occupation is duly attended to. The employment of the women also receives due attention. There are usually about 34 women employed in the washing-house and laundry, and 12 in the kitchen and scullery, besides those engaged in needlework and in the household work of the wards.

Both sides of the house were as usual found clean, in good order, and comfortable.

Ten entries have been made in the Register of Seclusion and Restraint since last visit. These refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 cases. There has been one accident—fracture of the left ulna, in the case of an old woman who had an accidental fall. There has been no escape.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

#### AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM, 9th June 1887.

There are 139 men and 166 women on the register of the asylum. Of these 3 men and 7 women are absent on probation, and 1 woman is absent on pass. There are thus 136 men and 158 women, or 294 patients in all, resident in the asylum at this date.

These figures show a considerable increase of the population since the date of last visit, notwithstanding the commendable and successful efforts which have been made to transfer the incurable and harmless to care in private dwellings. It is earnestly hoped that these efforts will be continued, and that as far as possible the inmates of the asylum will all belong to that class of the insane for whose care a fully equipped establishment is necessary.

The changes which have taken place since the 10th of January are as follows:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Patients admitted, . . . . .	26	30	56
„ discharged recovered, . . . . .	4	12	16
„ discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	3	7	10
„ dead, . . . . .	4	4	8

The death-rate has not been high; and, though the population includes many old and feeble persons, the existing state of bodily health among the inmates may be regarded as good.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 19, referring to the restraint of 3 persons and the seclusion of 3 persons. No accident is recorded, and only 3 escapes are registered.

There are 99 men and 114 women engaged in useful work. Of the men 64 are employed in garden or field work, and 13 as artisans, stokers, and messengers. Of the women no fewer than 38 are employed in active work in the laundry—much to their advantage.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Ayr District Asylum.



Appendix B. All parts of the house were in excellent order and exceedingly clean and fresh. The carpeting of the workroom for the women is a decided improvement. Another easy chair and another sofa would make the furnishing of this room complete, and it is recommended that these should be supplied. All comforts of this kind promote contentment, keep down excitement, and make the management easier and cheaper.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Ayr District Asylum.

The milk used for the dinner on Thursdays is now unskimmed, but it is again recommended that all the milk used by the patients should be unskimmed. This is what is usual in such institutions, and there cannot be a doubt as to the value of good milk to persons who are in the condition in which the inmates of asylums are.

The clothing of the patients was very satisfactory, and so also were their beds and bed coverings.

It is proposed to give a Jubilee entertainment on some day between the 16th and 22nd, and to make it of such a character as will allow of nearly every patient participating. There is to be a special dinner, and after it music and dancing on the lawn.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be carefully and correctly kept.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, LADYSBRIDGE,  
20th April 1887.

Banff District Asylum at Ladysbridge.

There are 68 men and 32 women at present in the asylum. Of these, 3 men are private patients.

Since last visit 6 men and 19 women have been admitted, 4 men and 4 women have been discharged as recovered, 2 men and 19 women have been discharged as unrecovered, and 3 men and 4 women have died. One of the women discharged as unrecovered was a private patient.

Only 1 patient was found in bed, and the aspect of the patients generally indicated good bodily health. Both men and women were very tidily and comfortably clothed, and they were entirely free from excitement. The day-rooms and dormitories were found as usual in excellent order. The establishment continues to be managed in a way which deserves commendation, and the results of treatment are quite satisfactory.

There is one entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of one patient. Only one escape is recorded, and only one accident, which was of a trifling character.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept and written up to date.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, LADYSBRIDGE,  
25th July 1887.

There are 104 persons at present resident as patients in the asylum, 71 men and 33 women; of these 3 men are private patients.

Since last visit 4 men and 4 women have been admitted; 2 women have been discharged recovered, 1 woman was transferred to the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, and 1 man has died.

No patient is at present confined to bed. There has been no instance of the use of restraint or seclusion since last visit; and there has been neither escape nor accident of any kind. The only occurrence which seems to call for remark is the holding a picnic on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, in which 65 men and 40 women, including some of the female patients belonging to Woodpark took part. The picnic was to the seaside between Boyne Castle and Whitehills, and only the forenoon of the day was devoted to it. In the afternoon there was a special dinner at the asylum, consisting of among other things roast beef, plum pudding, and rhubarb and cream. After dinner the patients of both houses met for games on the green at Woodpark. Coffee was served at seven o'clock and then those whose energies were not exhausted danced till dusk. The occasion seems to have been very heartily enjoyed, and no doubt the stimulus of the amusement, the exercise, and the extra food, had a beneficial effect on most of the patients.

The patients were found in excellent condition. Their clothing also is neat and suitable. Their wants of every kind appear to be adequately supplied.

The house is in good order. The walls of all the rooms are now painted with oil, the last two rooms having been painted since last visit. Repairs generally seem to be well attended to.

The management of the asylum in all respects continues to deserve favourable notice. Appendix B.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept. Commissioners' Entries.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, WOODPARK,  
20th April 1887.

Royal and  
District  
Asylum.

There are 36 women at present in the asylum. Since last visit 9 women have been admitted, and 4 have died.

Banff District  
Asylum at  
Woodpark.

No accident has occurred; no escape has taken place; there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion; and there has been no change in the staff.

The condition of the wards and the condition of their occupants were as usual in all respects satisfactory, and no change of any kind is recommended.

The books were examined, and were found to be correctly kept and written up to date.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, WOODPARK,  
25th July 1887.

No change has taken place in the numbers resident in this asylum since last visit. There are therefore now as then 36 female inmates.

No accident, escape, or other occurrence calling for notice has taken place.

The condition of the patients and of the wards was very satisfactory. No establishment in Scotland presents an appearance of greater comfort and order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,  
4th and 5th January 1887.

The following statement shows the present population of the institution in detail, according to the different classes of patients:— Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
Certificated patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Now resident,	128	113	107	132	480
Absent on probation,	1	1	—	1	3
Voluntary inmates,	9	4	—	—	13
Totals,	138	118	107	133	496

The following changes have taken place since last visit —

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated patients—					
Admissions,	16	26	14	24	80
Discharges recovered,	5	9	8	13	35
Discharges unrecovered,	5	5	3	3	16
Deaths,	3	4	5	3	15
Voluntary inmates—					
Admissions,	6	4	—	—	10
Discharges,	5	3	—	—	8
Deaths,	1	1	—	—	2

The deaths of patients under certificate are registered as due to disease of the brain in 8 cases, to heart disease in 1 case, to lung disease in 3 cases, and to cystitis, pyaemia, and a burn, each in 1 case. The burn occurred in the case of an old lady in an advanced stage of ovarian disease, who left her bed to look, it is supposed, at the clock on the mantelpiece of the bedroom. While doing so, her clothes appear to have caught fire, and the consequent injury had such an effect on her feeble frame that it proved fatal.

Nine private and 2 pauper patients were confined to bed at the time of the visit. The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 4; these refer to the use of restraint in 4 cases. The number of escapes in which the patient was absent for at least one night before being brought back is 3. There is only one entry in the Register of Accidents, and

Appendix B. it refers to the case of burning already mentioned. There are 87 men and 104 women industrially employed out of the total of 239 pauper patients. The outdoor labour which exerts so useful an influence on the condition of the male patients is interfered with at present owing to the ground being covered with snow.

Royal and District Asylums. The distribution of the patients in the different sections of the asylum is indicated in the following statement. Patients temporarily absent at Kirk-michael are included.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
First house, . . . . .	102	69	—	—	171
Second house, . . . . .	35	34	107	120	296
Maryfield, . . . . .	—	14	—	—	14
Spitalfield, . . . . .	—	—	—	12	12
	137	117	107	132	493

During the year 1886 there has been an increase of 4 in the number of private patients paying the higher rates of board, of 11 in the number at intermediate rates, and of 14 in the number of paupers.

The reconstruction of the female side of the second house is making considerable progress and it is expected that the new portion will be ready for occupation in the course of the summer. The administration continues to be conducted under difficulty, but everything that was seen indicated that it is efficient. Improvements are still going on in portions of the first house.

The condition of the several portions of the institution was found satisfactory throughout; and the provision made for the patients was found in every way suitable and adequate. The dietary at both houses appeared to be suitable for the several classes of patients, and to be in all cases excellent and abundant. In every case in which the opinion of an inmate was elicited it was confirmatory of this view.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,  
28th and 29th June 1887.

There are 506 patients at present on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 254 are private, and 252 pauper patients. Of the paupers, 2 men and 3 women are absent on probation; so that the whole number of patients resident at this date is 501. Thirteen of the private patients are voluntary inmates. Twenty-seven of the patients reside at Kirkmichael House, 12 at Maryfield House, and 12 at the Spitalfield Cottages.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit, among the certified patients.

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	15	12	15	15	57
Discharged recovered, . .	6	8	3	5	22
Discharged unrecovered, .	2	6	2	1	11
Dead, . . . . .	3	6	2	3	14

The changes among the voluntary inmates, during the same period, are as follows:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	4	1	5
Left, . . . . .	3	1	4
Dead, . . . . .	1	—	1

These figures show a low death rate and a good recovery rate. In the cases of 5 of the patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There were 15 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the restraint of three persons. No escape is recorded. Four accidents have occurred, and these include one, which was fatal, and which resulted from a suicidal purpose.

Only seven patients were found in bed, and the bodily health of the patients generally appeared to be good, and to indicate a sufficient and suitable dietary and abundant exercise in the open air.



Last night there were only four wet beds.

Eleven patients are on parole beyond the grounds, and forty are on parole within the grounds.

The changes among the attendants have been more numerous than usual, but the present staff appears to be very satisfactory.

The clothing of the patients of both sexes, in both houses, was very satisfactory. Much attention appears to be given to cleanliness and tidiness.

During the whole visit complete tranquillity prevailed among the inmates, and there was as complete an absence of complaint.

The very extensive changes which the second house is undergoing are approaching completion. They promise to be thoroughly satisfactory in their character and they will not only add greatly to the accommodation of this section of the asylum, but that increased accommodation will be of such a character as will lead to a material improvement of the comfort and well-being of the inmates. In the meantime, however, the difficulties and anxieties of management are much increased by the confusion which necessarily attends structural changes on such an extensive scale.

The accommodation for private patients of the higher class in the First House is now exceptionally good. Further improvements, however, are still in progress. These relate chiefly to the furnishing and decoration of the day-rooms, bedrooms and galleries, which are being made more and more cheerful and comfortable. In this section of the asylum new sleeping accommodation for the kitchen and house servants has been provided, and a new boiler has been introduced, which will render it independent of the laundry boiler for its supply of steam and hot water. These are changes of a very desirable character.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

#### DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, 30th March 1887.

The following statement shows the number and position of the present population.

PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTAL.
M.	F.	M.	F.	
22	27	84	147	280

One private patient, a man, is absent by escape. No patient is absent on probation.

The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit are as follows :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	5	5	34	34	78
Discharged recovered,	2	1	13	14	30
Discharged unrecovered,	—	—	15	23	38
Dead,	3	—	9	7	19

These figures show that the removals have exceeded the admissions by 9, and that the total population has fallen from 289 to 280.

Of the 19 deaths, 7 were caused by general paralysis, 3 by other forms of brain disease, 5 by diseases of the heart or lungs, 1 by epilepsy, 2 by exhaustion, and 1 by senile decay. In the cases of 9 of the 19 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Three accidents are recorded, none of them of a serious character.

Since last visit much good work has been done, chiefly by patients and attendants, both in the wards of the asylum and in the grounds. It would not be easy to speak with too much commendation of what has been done by the head male attendant, and patients working under his direction, in the painting and decorating of all parts of the establishment. Many of the bare fire places in various parts of the house have been supplied with wooden mantelpieces. This is almost entirely the work of one patient, and the change adds much to the pleasant aspect of the galleries and wards. The windows of many of the dayrooms have been furnished with curtains, which are the work of the patients. The quarry holes have been filled up and planted. An excellent

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

Dundee Royal Asylum.

Appendix B.  
 Commissioners' Entries.  
 Royal and District Asylums.  
 Dundee Royal Asylum.

cricket and football field has been provided. Much progress has been made with the long walk round the grounds. There has been a considerable addition to the planting of trees and hedges. Those previously planted are carefully and skillfully tended, and are in a very thriving state. Already, indeed, they begin to give a clothed appearance to the grounds. These and many other things disclose an active desire to make the surroundings of the patients in this asylum as good as they are in other asylums, and they are recorded with much satisfaction,—with all the more satisfaction that the work has been done with a careful regard to economy.

In connection with these improvements in the surroundings of the patients, it is satisfactory to be able to say that at no visit paid to this asylum were the inmates found so tranquil as at this visit. The men were entirely free from excitement and complaint, and nearly the same thing might be said of the women. It cannot be doubted, that this is in part due to such changes and improvements as those to which reference has just been made.

A marked improvement has also taken place in the clothing of the women. Especially as regards its neatness and smartness, and it is hoped that still more will be done in this direction. The placing of the female attendants in a neat and suitable uniform has undoubtedly had a good effect.

Some changes have been made in the arrangements for private patients on the female side, and these appear to increase the comforts of these patients and to be generally of a satisfactory character. It is hoped that the number of private patients will now begin to increase. There is excellent accommodation for them, and evidence of a desire to treat them liberally, whether they pay high or low rates of board. In providing care and treatment for private patients, the asylum is now in a position to render an important public service to the large city in its neighbourhood. This refers both to patients paying the higher rates of board, and to those who may be described as in straitened circumstances. Towards these last it is hoped that it will be increasingly able to act charitably. They constitute a class of the insane for whom it is almost impossible to provide properly without the exercise of charity from some quarter. Towards the pauper insane, the institution is not called on to act charitably,—the law providing that it shall be properly paid for the services it renders to this class of the insane. But it is of great importance to the community that an institution like this should be available for the reception of insane persons, who are above pauperism, but are nevertheless in straitened circumstances. It is clearly undesirable that such persons should be detained in private asylums, which are kept for gain by the proprietors, who cannot in their case make a profit except by an inefficient treatment and a stinting of comforts. Nor should they be obliged, by a subterfuge, to become nominally paupers, in order to obtain admission into public asylums. It is very desirable that the Chartered Asylums should be in a position, not only to receive such patients, but to act in regard to many of them in a charitable spirit, that is, to do for them more than is represented by the payment which is made. Many of the Chartered Asylums are largely discharging this function, in a way which is increasingly appreciated by the public, and it is earnestly hoped that a time of greater financial prosperity may soon come to this asylum, so as to enable it to do more in this direction than it is at present able to do. What is being done, however, deserves commendation. A kindly, considerate and charitable treatment of poor private patients becomes known to the community, and leads to prosperity by inspiring confidence both in those who are able to bestow gifts, and in those who are arranging for the care and treatment of persons able to pay the higher rates of board.

During the past winter there were classes of attendants and patients learning arithmetic and writing. The teachers were the assistant medical officer and the clerk. It is thought that the exercise of attention and intellect, which this work involved has been productive of good to many patients, and that it was an advantage to the patients to have some of the attendants members of the classes.

A course of 7 lectures was also delivered by Dr Rorie to the attendants during the winter,—first on the female, and then on the male side,—the subjects being the duties of attendants, physiological anatomy, and the mind.

There have also been during the winter the usual weekly dances, concerts, lectures, theatrical performances, magic lantern exhibitions, &c.

It would be an improvement to do away with all machinery in the laundry,



and to increase the number of tubs, so as to provide a large amount of active work for the women. Appendix B.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept. Commissioners' Entries.

P. S.—In the changes since last visit which are recorded in this entry there is an important omission. A room has been provided in the mortuary for the assembling of persons who come to bury a relative or friend, who has died in the asylum,—a room so furnished and decorated, as to resemble a room in an ordinary comfortable dwelling-house. This has been done out of regard to the feelings of friends or relatives of deceased patients, who meet in such circumstances. Action of this kind is certain to raise the asylum in the estimation of the public. It will be taken as an indication of the spirit which directs the treatment of those who are placed in it. Royal and District Asylums.  
Dundee Royal Asylum.

#### DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, 14th July 1887.

There are 312 persons at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 29 males and 31 females are private patients, and 93 males and 159 females are pauper patients; 4 patients, 1 of each class are absent on pass, and 1 male private patient is absent by escape.

The following changes have taken place since last visit:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . . . .	9	5	16	23	53
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	—	—	2	4	6
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	2	1	2	5	10
Deaths, . . . . .	—	—	3	2	5

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in every case, except in 1 case where a large femoral abscess was regarded as the immediate cause of death, though the patient was also the subject of general paralysis.

There has been no use of either isolated seclusion or mechanical restraint since last visit. An accident, fracture of right humerus from an accidental fall, is recorded in the register. There have been 4 escapes. All of them occurred on the night of the Jubilee festivities, and one, a male private patient has not been brought back yet.

It is pleasing to be able to report that the improvement observed in the condition of the patients on the occasion of the preceding visit again attracted attention. The appearance and behaviour of the women indicated that they are treated with intelligent kindness and consideration. But it was also apparent that both their mental and bodily health is better than it has been on previous occasions; and if, as may be anticipated, a larger proportion of them are induced to engage in regular and active occupation there is no doubt that still further improvement will be attained. With a view to facilitating the attainment of this, attention is again directed to the advantage which would be derived from increasing the number of tubs in the washing house, which would enable a greater amount of the work to be accomplished by manual labour. Active and regular exercise for all the female patients who would be benefited by it, is generally difficult to obtain in asylums, and it is therefore desirable that full advantage should be taken of the opportunities which the washing house affords for this purpose. The greater degree of tranquillity and contentment to be observed among the men is probably due chiefly to the greater amount of active occupation which is provided for them. The condition of the male patients at present appears to be altogether satisfactory; and it is gratifying to observe that in addition to the ordinary farm and other work of the establishment they have made considerable progress with the laying out of the grounds and the formation of the circular road. The satisfactory work which has also been done by the patients and attendants in painting and decorating the interior of the asylum has also been carried energetically forward.

General improvements in the dietary, but specially affecting the private patients, have been recently made, and are deserving of commendation.

The transfer of the higher class of female private patients to rooms in the administrative block is also to be noted as an improvement. The new accommodation and the way in which it is furnished are well suited for the



Appendix B. purpose. They are more suggestive of comfort and are more of the character of what is met with in private houses than what they previously had. It is hoped that as a considerable increase will be made to the space available for the accommodation of female paupers by the addition of the rooms vacated by the private patients, the double bedded-rooms for female paupers which have been unfavourably commented on in previous entries will be at once abolished.

Commissioners' Entries. The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Royal and District Asylums.  
Dundee Royal Asylum.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
7th, 8th, and 9th March 1887.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum. There are at this date (7th March) 809 patients on the registers of the asylum. Of these 304 are private, and 505 pauper patients. The following statement shows in detail the position of these patients:—

		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated patients,	Resident,	157	136	240	263	796
	Absent on probation,	4	3	—	—	7
	Absent on pass,	—	—	—	2	2
Voluntary inmates,		3	1	—	—	4
Totals,		164	140	240	265	809

These figures do not differ in any important respect from the corresponding figures relating to the population on the 21st of June 1886. The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since that date:—

		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated patients,	Admitted,	33	28	88	97	246
	Discharged recovered,	12	14	31	32	89
	Discharged unrecovered,	7	13	34	44	98
	Dead,	9	7	24	13	53
Voluntary inmates,	Admitted,	2	1	—	—	3
	Left,	2	1	—	—	3

These figures disclose a very active movement in the population, and show that the labours, responsibilities, and anxieties of the staff must be great.

In the cases of 47 of the 53 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. This may be held as indicating the activity of the professional interest in the states of disease which come under treatment in this institution. It is, however, only one of many indications of this interest. It is impossible, indeed, to visit the asylum without being impressed with the thoroughness and ability which are shown in the medical treatment of the patients. It is no doubt as an outcome of this that the institution now possesses a special hospital section, which is accepted as a model of what an asylum-hospital ought to be. It is desirable to point out, when speaking of this feature of the management, that the medical treatment of the patients is by no means confined to a treatment of them by drugs. This receives great attention, but in no asylum is there evidence of greater faith in the curative value of active work, good suitable food, careful nursing, recreation, and healthy surroundings generally.

The dietary of the hospital wards is liberal and varied, and it is not only suited to the condition and requirements of the inmates, but also in many cases to their fancies and wishes. The kindness of this is manifest, and its usefulness, as a means of treatment, is scarcely less manifest.

An addition of six single rooms has been made to the hospital for women. These rooms were much needed, and it is very creditable to the management that the whole work involved in their erection has been done by patients and the staff.

Fatal accidents have been rare in this asylum, but since last visit two have occurred. They were both the result of a suicidal purpose. Careful investigation by the Fiscal authorities, the Superintendent, and the Board does not

show that any one in charge of the patients or anything in the government of the asylum was to blame. Appendix B

Among the causes of the other deaths there is nothing calling for comment. Commissioners' Entries.

The institution now possesses close and open carriages, and a party of private patients drive out daily. These drives are greatly appreciated, and are beyond question conducive to good health and contentment. Patients who pay rates of board, which are by no means high, are allowed to join these parties, when it is believed that their doing so will be productive of pleasure or benefit to health. In this and many other ways the Directors act liberally to private patients, both to those of them who may be described as in comfortable though not in affluent circumstances, and to those of them who may be described as in straitened circumstances. No fewer than 50 of these last at present receive important assistance from The Charitable Fund. That fund appears to be carefully and benevolently administered. It does much good, and it is hoped that it may continue to grow. Royal and District Asylums.  
Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

The largeness of the staff of the asylum—that is, of the persons directly concerned in the care of the patients,—is a more or less distinctive feature of the management, and it is one which cannot fail to add to the comfort and well-being of the inmates. There are no fewer than 8 night attendants.

The situational defects of the East House are becoming more and more apparent, and it is scarcely thought that the erection of a new private asylum on the Craig House Estate can be long delayed, without endangering the efficiency and the prosperity of the institution. For the third or fourth time since the purchase of the estate, it has again been carefully inspected with a view to determine the best position for the new buildings, and the choice without hesitation falls on the ground to the west of the existing Mansion House, the retention of which is assumed. This site is not only regarded as better than any other on the estate, but is in itself an excellent site for such an institution. It has all the more important features which a site should possess, on which an asylum for private patients of the higher class is to be built.

The field below the Craig House Estate to the north is now the property of the Directors. It is about 11 acres in extent, and constitutes a most useful addition. It is hoped that ere long the ridge to the west will also be acquired.

There are 213 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 2 persons, and the seclusion of 26. Twelve accidents are recorded. Two of these have already been referred to. The rest include 5 in which there was fracture of a bone or dislocation of a joint, and 5 which were of a trifling character. The number of patients who escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back was 10.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be very carefully and correctly kept.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
28th, 29th, and 30th June, and 5th July 1887.

There are at this date (28th June) 827 persons on the registers of the asylum. Of these 324 are private, and 503 are pauper patients. Their present position is shown in detail in the following statement:—

		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated patients,	Resident, . . .	172	138	234	264	808
	Absent on probation, . .	5	4	—	1	10
	Absent on pass, . . .	—	—	—	4	4
		177	142	234	269	822
Voluntary inmates, . . .		4	1	—	—	5
		181	143	234	269	827

The chief difference between these figures and those recorded at the date of the preceding entry (7th March) is the increase of the number of private patients, resident under certificates, from 293 to 310. The changes which have taken place among the certificated patients are shown at length in the following statement:—

## Appendix B.

		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Commissioners' Entries.	Admissions, . . . . .	27	12	35	45	119
	Discharges recovered, . . . . .	6	3	20	15	44
Royal and District Asylums.	Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	4	4	6	20	34
	Deaths, . . . . .	1	1	15	7	24

Royal  
Edinburgh  
Asylum.

The changes among the voluntary inmates consist of the admission of two gentlemen and one lady, and the departure of one gentleman and one lady.

Of the pauper patients discharged unrecovered, 4 were transferred to other asylums, 13 were transferred to the lunatic wards of poorhouses, 2 were removed to private dwellings as pauper lunatics, and 7 were removed by their friends and ceased to be charges on the rates. In the case of many patients transferred to the lunatic wards of poorhouses it is understood that their removal to the wards is only the preliminary step towards removal to private dwellings.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 12 cases, to diseases of the heart and large vessels in 3 cases, to pulmonary diseases in 6 cases, to senile decay in 2 cases, and to drowning in 1 case. The case of drowning was suicidal, and it occurred in the case of a patient not suspected of any suicidal tendency.

The death rate of the past 3 months has been slightly above the average of recent years, but not so much as to call for special remark. It is deserving of note, however, that the average death rate in recent years has been less than it was before the late reconstruction and improvement of the asylum was undertaken. During the last 10 years the annual death rate has been an average of 85 per 1000 on the number resident, while the rate for the previous 10 years was 99 per 1000. This may fairly be accepted as evidence that the steps which have been taken to improve the condition of the patients have really had the curative influence which they were designed to have. It is probable, indeed, that the diminished death rate scarcely indicates the full benefit which has been obtained, for the fall in the rate has taken place at a time when a rise instead of a fall might have under ordinary circumstances been anticipated. The admissions and discharges of patients, have, during recent years, been more frequent in proportion to the number of inmates than they were previously. That is to say the average term of residence of the patients has been shorter,—an indication that the asylum has been more used as a hospital for acute disease, which usually involves an increased death rate,—and the death rate has been lower instead of higher.

The character of the diseases which chiefly contribute to the mortality, now, as compared with former periods, is also worthy of notice. In regard to one disease, that of pulmonary consumption, which is powerfully affected by hygienic conditions, there has been an appreciable difference. Comparing the last 10 years with those immediately preceding, we find consumption is considerably less frequent now than formerly; and if a comparison be made with still earlier periods, the improvement is found to be very remarkable. The deaths from consumption of the last 10 years, an annual average of 13 per 1000, were, for example, less than half what they were in the 10 years 1858–62, when they amounted to an annual average of 30 per 1000.

It seems useful to place facts such as these on record, at a time when the managers of the asylum have been expending large sums of money, with the view of increasing the efficiency of the asylum as a curative hospital. The evidence derived from the death rates may be said to be more directly related to the bodily than to the mental health of the patients; but it may be taken as certain, that whatever tends to improve the bodily health, will not fail to be also curative in its effects on the mental condition. The great ability and care which are bestowed in this asylum on the more strictly medical part of this treatment of the patients, have no doubt contributed largely towards their cure, and to the amelioration of their condition; but no one will recognise more fully than Dr Clouston the important influence of those structural and other improvements, which the liberality of the Managers has enabled him to carry out.

On one of the days occupied by the present inspection of the asylum, an attempt at suicide was made which would probably have been successful had it not been for the prompt and efficient action of one of the attendants. A



patient not specially suspected of suicidal tendencies, though in a condition for which he was kept under special observation, succeeded in cutting, though not completely severing, the left jugular vein. There is little doubt that a few minutes would have sufficed for the hæmorrhage to have proved fatal had the attendant not laid the man at once on the floor, and so used his handkerchief as a compress, as effectually controlled the bleeding until surgical aid was obtained. The occurrence is illustrative of the value of a certain amount of surgical aptitude in an attendant on the insane, and it is suggested that some modification of what is commonly called ambulance training might properly form a part of the education of all asylum attendants.

Appendix B.  
 Commissioners' Entries.  
 Royal and District Asylums.  
 Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

No patients were found either in restraint or in seclusion at the time of the visit. The number of entries in the register since last visit is 46. These refer to the use of the shower bath upon one occasion for 50 seconds, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 17 persons. The number of patients who escaped and were absent over night is 10. The numbers at present confined to bed are 7 private patients and 20 paupers. The number of beds wet during the night is 65; the number of patients raised by the night attendants being 128. There has been no serious accident except the case of suicide already alluded to.

The numbers of pauper patients engaged in industrial occupation are 163 men and 186 women; 6 men and 5 women refuse to work; 41 men and 48 women are unfit to work on account of their mental condition, and 25 men and 23 women are disabled by their bodily condition.

The general condition of the patients is highly satisfactory. There was great tranquillity and contentment. The clothing of all classes of patients was suitable. Abundant and well cooked meals were served in the different parts of the asylum during the visit, and the dietary seems both suitable and liberal.

All parts of the establishment were found in good order. The only portion which produces an unsatisfactory impression is the East House and its gardens, which are now overlooked by several tall rows of houses which have been recently built. Much has been done by the skilful raising of mounds and planting of trees to mitigate the evil, but it has become evident that this part of the asylum can only be regarded now as affording accommodation for patients until a suitable place can be provided. In these circumstances it must be a matter of great satisfaction to the managers that they have in their possession the property of Craig House, which is peculiarly adapted for the purposes of a high class asylum. It provides a site which it may be hoped will not be subject to the inconvenience of being overlooked, which though standing high is well protected from the prevailing winds, and from which cheerful and extensive views of the surrounding country can be obtained. It is understood with cordial approval that the managers have resolved to erect their new asylum on this site as soon as possible.

The resources of the female side of the West House have been advantageously increased by the addition of six single rooms to the northern section of the hospital building. These have been admirably planned, and have been erected at comparatively little expense. The heating arrangements, the lighting, and the arrangements for securing safety are all of the best, and the cost is stated to have been under £35 for each room.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
 19th April 1887.

There are 59 men and 71 women at present on the register of the asylum, Elgin District or 130 patients in all. Of these 1 woman is absent on probation. Asylum.

Since the date of last visit 10 men and 12 women have been admitted, 7 men and 9 women have been discharged, and 4 men and 1 woman have died. The causes of death were, general paralysis in 2 cases, brain disease in 1 case, congestion of the lungs in 1 case, and general debility in 1 case. In view of the crowded state of the asylum, the lowness of the mortality and the fairly good state of health which prevails among the inmates are creditable to the management. Only 2 patients were found in bed at the time of the visit.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Elgin District Asylum.

The branch establishment at Bilbohall was found in all respects in a very satisfactory state, both as regards the patients and the establishment itself. The dayroom and dormitories have been re-painted, and the carpeting and linoleum have been renewed.

The different wards of the main buildings were found as usual in excellent order and very clean. The body clothing of the patients and the state of their beds were quite satisfactory. No complaints were made, and there was a complete absence of excitement.

The enlargement of the asylum is to be proceeded with at once, and at the same time an effort is to be made to remove the defects of the existing structure. A new kitchen, a dining hall and amusement room, a new laundry, and new stores are to be provided. The general bath room is to be put into a satisfactory state, the sleeping-room attached to it is to be done away with, and a new workshop is to be provided in connection with the boilers which are to be removed from the basement of the main building.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
26th July 1887.

There are 128 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 1 man and 1 woman are private patients, and the rest are paupers chargeable to parishes in the district; 55 being men and 71 being women. One woman is at present absent on probation.

Since last visit 1 man and 3 women have been admitted to the asylum; 2 men and 2 women have been discharged recovered; and 2 men have died, 1 from apoplexy and the other from phthisis.

No escape or accident has occurred since last visit, and there has been no instance of the use of restraint or seclusion. The physical health of the patients is satisfactory. The only patient confined to bed is a woman, who has long been suffering from a distressing form of cutaneous disease.

The patients appear to have their requirements met in a satisfactory manner. They enjoy a considerable amount of liberty. There are 30 who are trusted on parole beyond the asylum boundaries. This number includes 20 men who are the present occupants of Bilbohall.

The wards were found in excellent order. The dormitories at Bilbohall, which have been recently re-papered and painted to some extent, looked especially cheerful.

The overcrowding remains the obvious defect in the present position of the asylum. The final arrangements as to the plans of enlargement, have, however, been now completed, and it is expected that the alterations will be proceeded with immediately. It is anticipated that the proposed arrangements will not only increase, but materially improve the accommodation. The opportunities for effective supervision will be greatly increased, and the management facilitated in many ways, while increased comfort will be provided for the patients.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
29th March 1887.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

There are 168 men and 189 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 2 women are private patients. One man, a pauper, is absent on pass.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	1	—	31	28	60
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	1	—	13	13	27
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	1	—	9	10	20
Dead, . . . . .	—	—	9	14	23

These figures show that a fall of 10 has taken place in the total population. There are 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to

the seclusion of 2 persons. Three accidents are recorded—one involving fracture of the lower jaw in an attempt at suicide, and another, fracture of a rib, in the case of the same patient, caused by throwing himself violently against his bed. Appendix B. Commissioners' Entries.

There are 131 men and 129 women more or less profitably employed, leaving 32 men and 46 women unemployed, either in consequence of their mental or of their bodily condition. There are only 4 men and 2 women who could work but refuse to do so. Royal and District Asylums.

On the female side there are at present many patients in a feeble state of health—20 of the women being in bed. But the patients generally appeared to be in good health, their aspect indicating a sufficient and suitable dietary and abundant exercise in the open air. An excellent dinner was neatly served and heartily eaten during the visit. Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

The suggestions in the last entry as to the need of additional safeguards against fire have been considered, and it has been resolved to carry the walls which separate the wings from the centre block of the main building through the roof, and to increase the number of hand-pumps for use within the house.

The dayrooms and dormitories were in excellent order, and the condition of the patients was very satisfactory. The clothing both of the men and women attracted favourable notice.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept. Much attention is given to the keeping of the Case Books, which were found to be written up to date. In the cases of 19 of the 23 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The results of these examinations are carefully recorded.

Dr Turnbull was absent at the time the visit was made, but, notwithstanding his absence, a visit was paid which has left very pleasant impressions as to the way in which he manages the asylum.

#### FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 13th July 1887.

There are 364 persons at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 167 are men and 197 are women. All are resident except 1 woman who is absent on Superintendent's pass. At the date of the preceding entry the number of inmates showed a slight decrease to have taken place. Since that date there has been an increase, but not sufficient to bring the number up to what it was last year about this time.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions, . . . . .	8	15	23
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	1	4	5
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	4	2	6
Deaths, . . . . .	4	1	5

The deaths resulted in 3 cases from diseases of the brain, and in 2 cases from pulmonary consumption.

No accident has taken place since last visit; and there has been no resort to the use of solitary seclusion or of mechanical restraint. There have been 5 escapes in which the patients were absent over night before being brought back.

The industrial employment of the patients continues to receive due attention. At present 135 men and 134 women are registered as employed. Three men and 3 women refuse to work; 9 men and 45 women are incapacitated by their mental condition; and 20 men and 12 women are prevented from working by bodily disablement.

A considerable number of the patients appear still to be in feeble bodily health. Nine men and 12 women are confined to bed, chiefly suffering from chronic ailments. Great tranquillity prevailed during the visit, and no complaint was made. An excellent dinner was neatly served. The dayrooms and dormitories were in excellent order.

The main building has now been divided into what are regarded as practically fire proof compartments, by walls which are carried up through the roof; and the means of dealing with fire have been increased by the purchase of 3 of Rose's "Double Corridor Fire Engines." The division of the buildings into sections, to which the fire could be limited if it should break out, places



Appendix B. the institution in a position of much greater security than it was in before this was done ; but it cannot be regarded as quite satisfactory so long as the Commissioners' general water supply is so defective.

Entries. A very judicious improvement which has been effected is the giving to each section of the building a separate system of ventilation. A Buchan ventilator has been placed on the roof of each of the recently separated sections into which the ventilating flues of the section opened.

Royal and District Asylums. The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,  
28th and 29th January 1887.

Glasgow Royal Asylum.

There are 478 certificated patients at present on the register of the asylum, and all of them are resident in the institution. There are 138 male and 159 female private patients, and 128 male and 53 female pauper patients. Besides the patients under certificates, 1 lady is resident as a voluntary inmate.

The changes that have taken place among the certificated patients since last visit are shown in the following statement.

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . . . .	19	18	22	3	62
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	8	4	11	3	26
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	6	9	9	3	27
Deaths, . . . . .	6	3	4	—	13

There has also been 1 male private patient transferred to the pauper class.

The changes among the voluntary inmates have been the admission of 1 gentleman and 1 lady, and the discharge of 3 gentlemen and 1 lady.

The deaths are registered as due, in 5 cases to diseases of the brain, in 1 case to disease of the heart, in 3 cases to diseases of the lungs, in 3 cases to diseases of abdominal viscera, and in 1 case to general debility.

Of the 25 pauper patients admitted, 19 were brought from the city parish of Glasgow, and of the 12 pauper patients discharged unrecovered, 6 were transferred to other asylums, 2 were transferred to Ireland and 4 were removed to the care of their relatives.

Two accidents are recorded in the register, each being fracture of the radius occasioned by a fall. There has been no case of escape, and there has been no use of solitary seclusion, or of mechanical restraint in the treatment of the patients since last visit.

The patients were found in an excellent condition. Great tranquillity prevailed throughout the establishment, a circumstance which the comforts which are liberally provided for the patients contribute largely to bring about. Twenty-three patients are at present confined to bed, chiefly owing to debility from chronic disease or old age. Sixty-four males and 1 female, go on parole within the grounds. Out of the 128 male and 53 female paupers, 88 men and 42 women are industrially employed.

The asylum continues to perform its useful function of providing not only for private patients in easy circumstances, but also to a large extent for those of straitened means. At present there are 93 private patients for whom boards of over 21s. a week are paid, 81 at 21s. a week, and 127 at boards below that amount. The boards charged for several patients in the last mentioned class are below the pauper rates, and of course this does not imply any inferiority in the way in which they are provided for.

All parts of the asylum were as usual found in admirable order. The chief improvements that have been made during the past year are—the building of a six foot wall along the eastern boundary of the asylum property, the erection of an addition to the Steward's dwelling-house, the formation of a gateway to give access from a goods siding on the North British Railway, and the constructing of another greenhouse to increase the supply of plants in flower for the decorating of the wards.

All that was seen during the visit bore evidence of great care and ability in the treatment of the patients and the management of the institution.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Appendix B.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,  
9th September 1887.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Glasgow Royal Asylum.

There are 457 certificated patients on the registers of the asylum at this date. Of these, 287—129 men and 158 women—are private patients, and 170—115 men and 55 women—are pauper patients. One patient, a lady, is absent on pass. No one at present resides in the asylum as a voluntary inmate.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place in the population since the date of last visit.

		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated patients,	Admitted, . . . . .	17	36	20	11	84
	Discharged recovered, . . . . .	8	15	21	2	46
	Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	15	15	8	6	44
Voluntary inmates,	Died, . . . . .	2	4	5	4	15
	Admitted, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
	Left, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	1

Since last visit, 1 man and 3 women, who were then private patients, have become paupers.

The death-rate continues to be low. In the cases of 11 of the 15 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 23 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 6 persons for periods varying from 1 to 8 hours.

Only 1 escape is registered. Two accidents are recorded. One of these, resulting from a fall in the case of an epileptic, ended fatally. The *post-mortem* examination revealed a fracture of the skull.

The staff consists of the following officers, attendants, artizans, and servants:—

1. The Medical Superintendent and 2 Assistants, . . . . .	3
2. Steward, storekeepers, artizans, gardeners, &c., . . . . .	19
3. Cooks, kitchenmaids, housemaids and laundresses, . . . . .	15
4. Head attendants, . . . . .	4
5. Lady companion, . . . . .	1
6. Ordinary attendants, . . . . .	75
7. Night attendants, . . . . .	8

Total, 125

Dr Yellowlees was absent at the time of the visit, but everything about the establishment was found in excellent order. The management is conducted with great ability, and the asylum continues to render very important services to all classes of the community. It is satisfactory to be able to add that it is a prosperous institution financially.

The books and registers were examined, and were found, as usual, to be kept with care and accuracy.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,  
9th February 1887.

There are 220 patients at present on the register of the asylum. One male patient is absent at home on pass. The rest are provided for in the following manner:—

Glasgow District Asylum, Bothwell.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
In the asylum at Bothwell, . . . . .	98	91	189
In the farm buildings at Hartwood, . . . . .	26	4	30
	124	95	219

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions, . . . . .	51	44	95
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	7	19	26
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	14	10	24
Deaths, . . . . .	10	9	19

## Appendix B.

Commissioners  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Glasgow  
District  
Asylum,  
Bothwell.

Of the 95 patients admitted, 50 were received from the two urban parishes of the city of Glasgow and Govan Combination: the rest belonged to Lanarkshire parishes outside the city of Glasgow. It seems proper to draw attention to the fact that a change has been taking place during recent years in the character of the cases in which admission to the asylum is resorted to. A considerable number of persons are now sent to the asylum more for the sake of the nursing which is desirable on account of their bodily condition than for any necessity resulting from their mental state. Several such cases are included among the patients admitted since last visit. One case was a man 80 years of age, suffering from erysipelas and delirium, who died 11 days after admission; another was a case of cerebral apoplexy in which the patient died within 36 hours after admission; and the case of a woman 60 years of age may also be mentioned who suffers from loss of speech and debility, but has no active mental disorder, and who never leaves her chair except to be put to bed. It may be held that asylums serve a useful public purpose in receiving such cases; but it appears open to question whether in so doing they are not being diverted from the purpose for which they were created. And it is at least desirable that the fact that they are so used should be recognised by asylum authorities, and the bearings of the fact fully considered. It is believed that besides the cases which have been mentioned there are several among the patients recently admitted who may fairly be regarded as belonging to the same class.

Of the patients discharged unrecovered, 5 were transferred to other asylums; 9 were sent to lunatic wards of poorhouses; 2 were removed to England or Ireland; 3 were discharged on the expiry of the authority of a certificate of emergency; 4 were placed under the care of relatives; and 1 was placed in a private dwelling under the care of a stranger.

The deaths are registered as due in 4 cases to general paralysis of the insane, in 11 cases to other brain diseases, in 2 cases to heart disease, in 1 case to pneumonia, and in 1 case to erysipelas. Of the whole 19 deaths, no less than 12 occurred in the case of patients who had been admitted during the year 1886. This fact also affords an indication of the extent to which the patients admitted labour under serious bodily illness at the time of admission.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 3. These refer to 3 instances of the use of solitary seclusion. No accident of a serious character has occurred. The number of patients who have escaped and been absent over night before being brought back is 3.

Sixty of the male patients are regularly engaged in industrial occupation in the asylum at Bothwell, and 27 are employed at Hartwood: 54 women do work in the asylum and 4 are employed at Hartwood. Twenty men and 22 women are unfit for work on account of their mental condition; and 18 men and 15 women are unfit on account of their bodily condition.

The condition of the patients and of the asylum continues to shew evidence of careful treatment and successful management. Among the most gratifying things observed during the visit were the evidences of Dr Clark's thorough knowledge of the details of each individual case, and of the careful consideration which the treatment of each patient receives.

The buildings at Hartwood were found in excellent order and suitable for their purpose. The patients who are there at present seem to be pleased with the place and to have benefited from the change.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,  
1st September 1887.

There are 127 men and 102 women, or 229 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 26 men and 4 women are resident at Lique, leaving 101 men and 98 women resident at Kirklands.

The following changes have taken place since the date of last visit:—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Patients admitted, . . . . .	46	36	82
„ discharged recovered, . . . . .	26	18	44
„ discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	9	5	14
„ dead, . . . . .	9	6	15



In the cases of 3 of the 15 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. This proportion is considerably below what is usual and desirable, and in connection with this remark an improvement of the mortuary arrangements generally is strongly recommended.

There are only 3 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion and no accident is recorded. Only 2 escapes are registered. There are many feeble and degraded patients in the asylum, but the number of wet beds last night was only 3. Eight patients are on parole beyond the grounds, and 30 are on parole within the grounds, so that a large number of the inmates enjoy a great amount of personal freedom. The management generally is characterised by the absence of irksome restraints and discipline and by the careful consideration which is given to the mental and bodily peculiarities and requirements of each patient. Dr Clark was absent when the visit was made, and the asylum was under the care of Dr T. B. Hyslop. It was found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory.

It has often been pointed out that the movement in the population of this small asylum is very active. This has added greatly to the difficulties of management, but it has added also very much to the usefulness of the institution to the district. It has been so conducted indeed, as to make it as useful as it could be made to the district, without regard to the ease and comfort of those at its head. During the 6 years 1881-1887 the register shows 962 admissions. Calculated on admissions, the patients discharged as recovered during these 6 years constitute 39·8 per cent.; the patients transferred to care in private dwellings, 13·3 per cent.; the patients transferred to the lunatic wards of poorhouses, 3·7 per cent.; the patients transferred to other asylums or to Ireland, 9·0 per cent.; the patients who have died, 11·4 per cent.; and the patients remaining, 22·8 per cent. Few asylums can show results of treatment and management which are as satisfactory as those disclosed by the foregoing figures.

The books and registers were examined, and were found as usual in good order.

#### HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 22nd March 1887.

There are 99 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these 3 men and 5 women are private patients, and 46 men and 45 women are pauper patients.

Since last visit no change has taken place among the private. The changes among the paupers are as follows:

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	2	2	4
Discharged recovered,	1	2	3
Discharged unrecovered,	3	1	4
Dead,	—	3	3

No patient is absent on probation or pass.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. One accident is recorded, fracture of the leg in the case of an epileptic who fell during a fit.

Praiseworthy attention continues to be given to the useful employment of the patients. About 32 men and 42 women are regularly occupied, and as many as possible of these are engaged in active work.

The house was as usual in excellent order and very clean. It was comfortably warm and had a cheerful aspect.

The inmates were entirely free from excitement and complaint. They were suitably and tidily clothed, and their appearance indicated a good dietary and sufficient exercise in the open air.

Only one patient was in bed.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

#### HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 9th November 1887.

There are 7 private patients—2 men and 5 women; and 97 paupers—48 men and 49 women;—at present on the register of the asylum. Of the pauper women 2 are absent on probation.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Glasgow District Asylum, Bothwell.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Haddington District Asylum.

Since last visit 8 men and 10 women have been admitted; 6 men and 2 women have been discharged recovered; 1 woman has been discharged unrecovered; and 1 man and 3 women have died.

The deaths were due to heart disease, pneumonia, and epilepsy, each in 1 case; and 1 death was due to cut throat inflicted by the patient previous to his admission to the asylum.

There has, as usual, been no use of restraint or seclusion; and there has been no accident. Five patients go on parole beyond the grounds, and 19 go on parole within the grounds. There has been one escape in which the patient was absent for more than one day before being brought back.

Thirty-five men and 39 women are industrially employed.

The patients were found suitably clothed and clean in person. There was remarkable tranquillity throughout the asylum. The dayrooms and dormitories were in excellent order.

An addition to the central block of building is being made which will not only increase the amount of accommodation for patients, but will also provide improved store room which has for sometime been very much required. Additional accommodation for servants which was also needed will also be obtained.

The new building has been judiciously planned and it is rapidly approaching completion.

There was an insufficient supply of water during last summer for the ordinary purposes of the asylum. It would be very desirable that steps should be taken to prevent this in future. But it is of even still greater importance that the water supply should be made more abundant so as to provide more efficiently for protection against fire. At present the supply is so limited that it would be impossible to deal in anything like an effective way with a fire if one should occur. In this respect the asylum must be regarded as in a very perilous position, and the attention of the District Board is earnestly directed to the consideration of what should be done.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
21st and 22nd April 1887.

Inverness District Asylum.

There are 221 men and 228 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 4 men and 15 women are absent on probation, so that the resident population consists of 217 men and 213 women, or 430 patients in all. With the exception of 1 man, all the patients in the asylum are paupers.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	39	50	89
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	17	22	39
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	6	8	14
Dead, . . . . .	20	18	38

These figures show no increase of the population.

The deathrate has been high. The causes of death were phthisis in 16 instances; general tuberculosis in 3 instances; bronchitis, pneumonia, and other forms of lung disease in 5 instances; epilepsy, apoplexy, and paralysis in 7 instances; senile debility, general debility, and marasmus from inanition in 4 instances. The deaths from phthisis are numerous. Of the 16 who died from this disease 2 were admitted in 1886, 4 in 1885, 2 in 1884, 3 in 1883, 3 in 1880, and 2 in 1877. A *post-mortem* examination was made in the cases of 3 of the 37 persons who died.

There are 3 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 3 persons to prevent the removal of bandages or dressings. One accident is recorded, fracture of the neck of the femur from a fall.

Four men are registered as on parole beyond the grounds, and 3 men and 1 woman as on parole within the grounds.

The patients employed are 129 men and 166 women, leaving 88 men and 47 unemployed. Of the men employed 97 work in the open air, and 13 as artisans,

store-keepers, &c., Of the women employed, 124 are engaged in sewing or knitting, 18 in the kitchen, officer's quarters, or dining hall, and only 14 in the laundry. The number of women engaged in active work is thus small.

There are now 91 acres of land attached to the asylum under tillage. Since last visit about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres have been brought under cultivation.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found in good order and clean. The wet scrubbing of the floors has been discontinued—all the floors being now waxed and polished. It is hoped that this will have a beneficial effect on the health of the inmates.

The books and registers were found to be accurately and carefully kept.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Inverness District Asylum.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
27th and 28th July 1887.

The patients on the register of the asylum at present are 452 in number. Of these 224 are men and 228 are women. Five of the men and 11 of the women are absent on probation.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions, . . . . .	17	19	36
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	6	5	11
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	1	4	5
Deaths, . . . . .	6	8	14

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 3 cases, to disease of the heart in 1 case, to phthisis in 4 cases, to bronchitis and bed sores in 1 case, to intestinal obstruction in 1 case, to diseases of knee joint in 1 case, to senile decay in 2 cases, and to gradually increasing exhaustion in 1 case. The death-rate continues to be high. For the past 12 months it has been over 10 per cent. of the average number on the books.

There has been no use of restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients since last visit. There have been 6 escapes in which the patients were absent over night before being brought back. Two accidents are recorded, the more important of the two being fracture of the right radius, occasioned by a fall.

The number of patients industrially employed remains nearly the same as at last visit. The last numbers registered for an ordinary working day were 132 men and 165 women. Nine men and 4 women are registered as refusing to work, 71 men and 45 women as unfit to work on account of their mental condition, and 6 men and 7 women as disabled by bodily infirmity. Three men and 2 women are confined to bed. Three men go on parole beyond the asylum grounds, and 4 men and 1 woman go on parole within the grounds.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found clean and in good order.

It appears that, with few exceptions, the male patients wear the same clothing in winter as in summer, and the same clothing indoors as out of doors. It is recommended that in winter, especially when out of doors, they should be made to wear a greater amount of clothing. Protection from cold is always of great importance to the inmates of asylums, as a large proportion of them are persons with languid circulation and weak nervous system. But special care in regard to the sufficiency of the clothing seems desirable in the case of this asylum which is not only the most northerly asylum in the kingdom but stands in an exposed and elevated situation. It seems also desirable that attention should be directed to this matter in view of the remarkably high mortality from pulmonary consumption which has so long been a source of anxiety in this asylum, and which has been frequently alluded to in these entries.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
23rd March 1887.

There are 207 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 19 men and 20 women are private patients, and 75 men and 93 women are paupers. Two women, both paupers, are absent on pass, making the total number of patients resident at this date 205.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.



## Appendix B.

The changes in the population since the date of last visit are as follows

Commissioners' Entries.	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	-	8	7	13	28
Discharged recovered,	-	3	2	7	12
Discharged unrecovered,	1	5	2	0	8
Dead,	-	1	2	4	7

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

The causes of death were brain disease in 4 instances, and phthisis, exhaustion from acute mania, and old age, in one instance each.

No accident is recorded. There are 4 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 2 persons. The number of patients who have escaped, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back is 3. There are 64 men and 86 women usefully employed. Of the 30 men and 25 women who are unemployed 28 men and 24 women are incapable of working in consequence either of their mental or bodily condition, and 2 men and 1 woman are regarded as fit for work, but refuse to engage in it.

In addition to the Medical Superintendent, the Chaplain, and the Steward, the staff consists of 5 farm or garden servants, 5 artisans, 4 women engaged in the kitchen or laundry, and 14 male or female attendants.

The new bath-room, lavatory, and water-closet, on the female side, is a very satisfactory bit of work. Indeed, all the changes recently made in connection with water-closets, sinks, lavatories, &c., have been very well carried out.

The structural changes referred to in the last two reports, with a view to increase the dayroom accommodation, are now being made.

The house was in good order, and the patients were comfortably and tidily clothed. They were free from excitement and complaint.

The books and registers were examined, and were found, as usual, to be kept with care and accuracy.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
12th October 1887.

There are 205 patients on the register of the asylum, and they are all at present resident in the institution. There are 44 private patients, 21 men and 23 women, and 161 paupers, 80 men and 81 women.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions;	4	8	15	16	43
Discharges recovered,	-	-	2	7	9
Discharges unrecovered,	2	4	3	13	22
Deaths,	-	1	5	8	14

The deaths resulted in 4 cases from brain diseases, in 7 cases from pulmonary diseases, in 1 case from enteritis, and in 2 cases from senile decay. The average age at death was 48 years.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 7. These refer to the use of restraint in the case of 2 patients, and to the use of seclusion in the case of 1 patient. In 1 case the restraint was used for surgical reasons. Nine patients have escaped and been absent for at least one night before being brought back. There has been no accident to either patient or official. There are 9 patients at present confined to bed. Seventy-three men are industrially employed; of these 39 are engaged in farm or garden work, and 8 are employed as artisans. Eighty women are employed; 19 of these work in the laundry, 36 sew or knit, and 1 teazes hair, and the rest are engaged in household work.

The enlargement of one of the dayrooms on the female side of the house, which has been in progress for some months, is now approaching completion. With reference to this it is recommended that special attention should be paid to the securing of adequate means of ventilating the lavatory which opens off this room; and care should be taken to make any draught of air that passes from one apartment to the other pass from the dayroom into the lavatory, and not from the lavatory into the dayroom.

The wards were found in good order, and the patients were clean and suitably clothed.

Considerable changes have recently been made in the dietary of the patients. It appears that either last year or early in the present year, a change was made by which the quantities of several of the most important articles of food were greatly reduced. It is stated that, at the same time, the quantities of other articles were increased, but it does not appear that this was done to such an extent as to compensate in any important way for the reductions. Some correspondence in regard to this matter took place with the General Board after the visit in March by Sir Arthur Mitchell. The object which the Board had in view in this correspondence was, to ascertain the precise nature of the changes made; but it did not lead to the Board being satisfied that they had arrived at a full understanding of them. Within the last month another very important change appears to have been made by which the dietary has, in regard to some of the most important articles, been restored to something like its previous position; but, again, it has not been found possible to ascertain, with precision, the full extent of the changes. The difficulty in obtaining this information seems to arise chiefly from the fact that the issues from the store are not calculated on a fixed diet scale, indicating the quantity of each article per patient, such as is used in other asylums. The information which has been obtained, indicates, however, that the changes were not insignificant. For example, the quantity of butcher-meat appears to have been reduced by nearly one-half at the time the general reduction was made, and to have been restored to about its former amount by the more recent alterations. It is thought right to advert to this matter because it seems desirable that the District Board should take steps for the framing of a definite diet scale which should be the basis on which the daily issues from the store are calculated. The adoption of such a scale as an authoritative guide need not prevent certain variations in the dietary from being made within well understood limits. Freedom of action might still be permitted to the Medical Superintendent in occasionally substituting other articles of similar nutritive value for those mentioned in the diet scale, according as the season or other circumstances might render such substitution judicious; and of course, the discretion of the Medical Superintendent in the treatment of individual cases should not be interfered with.

In the absence of such definite information as would be necessary for the purpose, no opinion is here expressed as to the inadequacy, adequacy, or superfluity, of any of the dietaries recently in force. But the conclusion can scarcely be resisted that the patients must have been either too sparingly fed at one time, or too lavishly at another. In view of this, it would probably be useful, before taking any other steps, that the District Board should, if they have not already such information in their possession, obtain a full statement of the different changes that have been made within the past two years, and of the reasons for their having been made.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Montrose Royal Asylum,  
8th April 1887.

There are 82 private patients, 36 men and 46 women, and 415 pauper patients, 188 men and 227 women, at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 3 paupers, 1 man, and 2 women, are absent on probation, so that there are 497 patients in all on the register, and 494 in all resident.

The following changes have taken place since the date of last visit:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	11	12	37	38	98
Discharged recovered,	4	3	12	17	36
Discharged unrecovered,	4	5	9	13	31
Dead,	1	3	14	8	26

During the same period 1 male private patient was transferred to the roll of paupers, and 1 female pauper patient to the roll of private patients.

Till the middle of last month the death-rate for nearly a year had been

Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
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Appendix B.  
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Royal and District Asylums.

Montrose Royal Asylum.

exceedingly low, but since that time attacks of pneumonia have been prevalent, and they have been fatal in a considerable number of cases. These attacks followed a period of eight days of very low temperature, which occurred as an interruption in the general course of temperature for the month. The following figures show the extent of the depression which took place.

	Mean Max.	Mean Min.
Temperature for the period 2nd to 9th March inclusive,	49°·5 F.	33°·6 F.
Temperature for the period 10th to 17th March inclusive,	33°·7 F.	25°·2 F.
Temperature for the period 17th to 25th March inclusive,	42°·1 F.	31°·7 F.

The records of all phenomena relating to the health of the inmates of this asylum are very complete, making it easy to investigate any exceptional occurrence, with the view of determining whether it should lead to any change of treatment or management. This cannot fail to be productive of advantage to the patients. Indeed, the whole medical care of the inmates is most thorough in its character. A *post-mortem* examination was made in the cases of 21 of the 26 patients who died, and the results of these examinations are carefully recorded.

There are 15 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, relating to the restraint of 2 persons to prevent their removing dressings from bad sores. Two accidents are recorded—neither of them severe.

The visits to this asylum never fail to leave a most pleasant impression. Great ability, great liberality, and great kindness, are seen everywhere, both in the treatment of the patients and in the general management of the institution. As usual, complete tranquillity and freedom from complaint, both among men and women, prevailed during this visit. The absence of irksome discipline is a prominent feature of the management, and contentment, and quietude, are the result. The extent to which the patients are engaged in healthy, active, useful work, is very large, and their amusements are of a character which give real pleasure.

The private patients in the asylum have unusual comforts and advantages. Gayfield House affords very satisfactory accommodation to some of those who pay the higher rates of board. The poorer private patients receive great consideration, and the Directors never refuse to receive such a patient who belongs to the county. It is hoped they may always continue to be able to act in the way they have long done towards patients of this class.

The erection of the new hospital block is soon to be commenced. It provides for 100 patients, but it is not understood that it will increase the accommodation of the asylum to that extent.

The arrangements for the extinction of fire have undergone important changes, and they appear now to be quite satisfactory. They were tested during the visit.

The books and registers were examined, and were found, as usual, to be carefully and correctly kept.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
18th July 1887.

There are 511 persons on the register of the asylum at present, and they are all actually resident. There are 93 private patients—44 males and 49 females, and 418 pauper patients—185 males and 233 females.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	9	6	11	15	41
Discharges recovered,	1	1	4	5	11
Discharges unrecovered,	—	1	6	3	10
Deaths,	1	1	3	1	6

The deaths were due in 3 cases to disease of the brain, and in 3 cases to diseases of the lungs.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 4.



These refer to the use of the straitjacket to prevent a patient from injuring her eyes. Two patients who escaped were absent over night before being brought back. Two injuries to patients are recorded in the register of accidents, one a fracture of the left radius from an accidental fall, and the other a severe scalp wound occasioned by the patient running violently against a wall with his head used as a ram. There are 6 patients in bed, chiefly suffering from chronic ailments; 89 patients are raised by the night attendants, and 11 were wet last night.

With reference to the admission of private patients, it may perhaps be useful to draw attention again to the fact that for more than five and twenty years no private patient who could pay a board of £25 a year, and whose means were too straitened to permit the payment of a higher board, has ever been refused admission to the asylum if he or she belonged to the county of Forfar. This, it should be understood, is an important benefit to the county.

In counties where there is no public asylum where such patients can be accommodated, application has to be made to the parochial board to provide for such patients as paupers. Where this is done, the patients and their friends being pauperised are subjected to what they generally feel to be a degradation, and their feeling of independence is destroyed; but in addition to this, it often leads to the cost of maintaining the patients being thrown altogether upon the parochial rates. It will be easily understood that so long as it seems possible to preserve to a patient the status of a private patient there is an inducement to his friends to make special efforts to defray the cost of maintenance, and that this inducement is removed as soon as the patient's name appears on the poor roll.

The asylum continues to be managed with great ability. Notwithstanding the difficulties which arise from overcrowding, there was great tranquillity during the visit.

This condition is attained, as it can only be, by attention to all those details of management in which good administration consists. The following features of the management, however, came out prominently on the present occasion.

The staff of attendants is a good one. The attendants appear to be selected with great judgment, and changes in the staff are not frequent. The fact that most of them have been long in the service of the asylum leads to their being experienced in their duties and well acquainted with the patients under their charge. Many things were observed during the visit which showed in a gratifying manner the intimate knowledge of the peculiarities of individual patients which they possessed, and the judicious manner in which they treated them. The excellence of the spirit which pervades the staff was also shewn by the dissatisfaction evinced when efforts to improve the condition of a patient had not been attended with the hoped for success, as well as by the pleasure shewn where signs of improvement were manifested.

Another feature of the management which deserves notice is the excellence of the arrangements for work and recreation. The proportion of the patients engaged in work is large, and there is great variety in the kinds of work. The amusements are also varied in character, and of a kind which interests a large number of the inmates.

The special subject of interest on this occasion was the recent celebration, at the asylum, of Her Majesty's Jubilee, which several of the patients talked of as having been very successful. Another subject of interest was an asylum magazine—The Sunnyside Chronicle—the first number of which appeared this month, and contains contributions from several patients.

Preparations are being made for the erection of the hospital; but the final arrangements of the plans have not yet been adjusted. It is hoped that this will soon be done, and that the building will then be commenced. The chief reason for pushing this matter forward is the necessity for relieving the overcrowding of the asylum as soon as possible.

In spite of what has been said of a commendatory nature it cannot be doubted that the health of the patients is injuriously affected by their being confined within so limited a space.

The patients were, as usual, found clean in person and suitably clothed; and their diet continues to be satisfactory.

The wards were well aired and comfortable.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Montrose Royal Asylum.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Perth Royal  
Asylum.PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM,  
14th January 1887.

There are 45 gentlemen and 51 ladies at present in the institution. Of the total 96—40 gentlemen and 48 ladies are under certificates. And 5 gentlemen and 3 ladies are voluntary boarders.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place among the certificated patients. Seven gentlemen and 13 ladies have been admitted, 8 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been discharged recovered, 6 gentlemen and 7 ladies have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 lady has died.

The changes among the voluntary boarders have been the admission of 3 gentlemen and 2 ladies, and the discharge of 1 lady. Among the changes here referred to, the discharge of 1 gentleman from the list of certificated patients, and his re-admission as a voluntary boarder is included.

There are two entries which have been made since last visit in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion; they refer to the use of the shower bath on 2 occasions. Two accidents are recorded, neither of which, however, was attended with serious consequence. One was the opening of several of the brachial veins by the patient himself with suicidal intent. The other was an accident to an attendant, fracture of a rib in a struggle with an excited patient. There has been no escape.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory state. The occasions on which patients made unsolicited recognition of being treated with kindness and provided with all reasonable comforts were exceptionally frequent, and there was no complaint of any ill-treatment.

Besides the comfortable dwelling and suitable food with which the patients are provided, the general arrangements are well adapted to secure contentment. Those which concern their occupation and amusement continue to be specially good. There has been gratifying success in dealing with a difficulty well known in asylums, the employment of male private patients. It has been an advantage which the insane of the working classes have had over those in more affluent circumstances, that they naturally take their places in the industrial system of a District Asylum when their condition renders them capable of work and likely to be benefited by it; and it is in many cases too easily assumed that at least the male patients of the richer class must, for the most part, be suffered to remain idle.

It does not admit of doubt, indeed, that many such patients sink into a state of permanent insanity who might have been restored to health had it been thought possible, when the mental disturbance was still recent, to engage them in healthy occupation. At present the register in this institution shows that 13 of the gentlemen assist in household duties, 2 act as messengers, 1 is a painter, 1 is a joiner, 1 is a slater, and 16 work in the garden. Besides those who do regular work 15 occupy their time pretty fully with reading, amusements, and out-door exercises. One is unfit, by his mental condition, at present to engage in any occupation, 5 are physically incapable, and only 1 is idle through refusing to comply with the recommendation that he should engage in some occupation.

The main asylum was found in admirable order. Several minor alterations and improvements, which add to the efficiency and cheerfulness of the establishment, have been made since last visit; but the erection of the hospital sections is still postponed. The main asylum, the Medical Superintendent's house, Kincarrathie, and the city of Perth, are all now connected by telephone.

The mansion of Kincarrathie is occupied by 4 gentlemen and 5 ladies one, of each sex being voluntary boarders. The arrangements found here present, in an admirable form, accommodation suitable for patients accustomed to the life of the higher social classes. There is nothing to distinguish the course of life from that to be found in a well managed private mansion, and it has the advantage of being under the charge of Miss Giddings, who has been so long the efficient matron of the asylum, and who has well earned her relief from the heavier duties of her office.

It is to be hoped that the Directors may see it to be consistent with prudence to proceed at an early date with the erection of the hospital sections of the asylum. They are necessary for the completion of the organisation of the



institution, and the proposed expenditure does not seem to be more than the Appendix B. unusually improving financial position would justify.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found Commissioners' Entries. regularly and correctly kept.

PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM,  
15th June 1887.

Royal and  
District  
Asylums.

There are 42 gentlemen and 55 ladies at present on the register of the asylum Perth Royal as certificated patients; and 3 gentlemen and 2 ladies reside in the house as Asylum. voluntary inmates. These figures show an increase of 6 in the total number of persons on the registers of the institution.

The changes among the certificated patients since last visit are the admission of 6 gentlemen and 15 ladies, the discharge of 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies as recovered, the discharge of 1 gentleman and 5 ladies as unrecovered, and the death of 1 gentleman and 1 lady.

Two gentlemen and 1 lady, who were voluntary inmates, have left since last visit, and there has been no admission, and no death among this class of inmates.

The death-rate in the asylum continues to be low. For the year 1885-6 it was 2.1 per cent. of the average number resident, and for the year 1886-7 it was 3.2 per cent.

There are 9 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of the shower bath for medical treatment in the case of a patient labouring under chronic mania. No escape is registered, and only one accident—of a slight character—is recorded.

The changes among the attendants and servants are not numerous, and are chiefly among those occupying a subordinate rank; of 21 attendants 13 have been more than a year in the service of the asylum.

There are 7 ladies at present at Carnoustie, and 4 gentlemen and 3 ladies at Kincarrathie. The possession of the sea-side residence at Carnoustie and of the separate home-like establishment at Kincarrathie is a manifest advantage in the care and treatment of the patients.

There are 8 patients who go occasionally to church in town. This fact shows the spirit in which the asylum is managed. Each inmate has all the liberty which his or her condition makes safe. There are at present 13 gentlemen and 8 ladies on parole beyond the grounds, and 13 gentlemen and 9 ladies on parole within the grounds.

It is hoped that at no distant date the Directors may be able to erect a small separate chapel somewhere in the grounds. This would set free the room now used as a chapel, which is much needed for a dining-room; but in addition to this, the possession of a separate chapel would make the asylum more complete.

It is understood that detailed plans and specifications of the new hospital wings are being prepared, the scheme has been very carefully considered by the Directors, the Architect, and the Superintendent.

Two carriages are now kept, and a large number of the patients have drives. Altogether there were about 500 drives during the past year.

The plan of sending patients for a short residence to some other asylum, in the hope that the change of surroundings, &c., might prove beneficial, has been in operation, and it has been found that the patients sent from this asylum to other asylums, and the patients sent from other asylums to this asylum, have nearly always gained in weight, in some instances the gain has been large.

Dr Urquhart attaches much importance to the occupation of the patients; and that he succeeds beyond what is usual in getting them to work is shown by the fact that 18 of the gentlemen are actively engaged in garden or field work.

This institution is prospering in every sense. It increasingly commands the confidence of the public as the result of being increasingly useful and efficient in the care and treatment of the insane.

Ability, earnestness, and good sense, are shown both in the medical and administrative management of the institution; and in the treatment of the inmates there is much liberality and kindness.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.



## Appendix B.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
13th January 1887.

Commissioners' Entries.

There are 271 patients—131 men and 140 women at present in the asylum  
Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

Royal and District Asylums.

Perth District Asylum.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions, . . . . .	20	21	41
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	13	11	24
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	4	5	9
Deaths, . . . . .	10	5	15

The deaths were due to brain disease in 5 cases, to heart disease in 4 cases, to lung diseases in 4 cases, to diarrhoea in 1 case, and to erysipelas in 1 case.

The above figures indicate that there are 7 fewer men, and the same number of women as were in the asylum as patients at the date of last entry. The over-crowding of the asylum, which was alluded to in last entry, has therefore been somewhat diminished on the male side, where it was noted as being greatest.

Both sides of the asylum must still, however, be regarded as over-crowded. This is especially to be observed in regard to the dayroom accommodation, and it is desirable that steps should be taken to diminish the evil. One means of effecting this, which has been under consideration, would be the enlarging of the dayroom space in the sections of the building adjoining the centre block, by throwing the dayrooms and corridor into one large dayroom on each side of the house. This would probably be the most economical way of adding to the available space, and it would have special advantages in facilitating the supervision of the patients by the attendants. The plan is therefore recommended to the favourable consideration of the District Board.

In addition to anything that can be done by structural alterations to relieve the over-crowding, it is of the utmost importance to press earnestly for the removal of all patients from the asylum whenever their detention ceases to be necessary for their own welfare or for the safety of the public.

The patients were found during the visit in a very satisfactory state. They were suitably and tidily clothed, and they showed evidence of being adequately nourished. An excellent and abundant dinner was served during the visit. Great tranquillity prevailed throughout the asylum, and it is proper to observe, in regard to this, that the circumstances of the day were not favourable to allay excitement. The ground was covered with snow in such a state as to make it impossible for more than a very few, even of the men, to go into the open air.

The house also was found in very good order. The rooms being well aired, suitably heated, and comfortable. Some improvements have recently been made. The walls of the cottage have been painted, and supplied with pictures, so that it now forms accommodation of a very excellent and cheerful kind. An addition to the orderliness of the dining arrangements has been made by supplying the tables with water caraffes and tumblers, and it may be worthy of remark that none of them have been broken.

With regard to the important matter of the protection of the buildings from fire, it is desirable to draw the attention of the District Board to the fact that the pressure of water in the pipes is not sufficient to make it reach the higher parts of the main building. It would add greatly to the security of the establishment if manual engines were provided by which the pressure could be re-inforced. The number of hand pumps might also be increased with advantage.

No serious accident has occurred to any of the patients since last visit. There has been no use of any form of restraint or seclusion. There have been two escapes of patients who were absent for at least one night before being brought back. The number of patients usually engaged in industrial occupation at present is 173—84 men and 89 women.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
14th June 1887.

There are 126 men and 140 women at present on the register of the asylum, or 266 patients in all, being 5 fewer than at last visit. Nine patients who were

on the asylum register as paupers, but who were not really paupers, their boards being fully paid either out of their own means or by their friends, have been removed, and the growth of the population of the asylum has thus for a time been checked. Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

The following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Patients admitted, . . . . .	12	15	27
„ discharged recovered, . . . . .	2	5	7
„ discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	10	6	16
„ dead, . . . . .	5	4	9

Royal and  
District  
Asylums.

Perth District  
Asylum.

In the cases of 7 of the 9 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The Case Books are kept with minuteness and care.

There is one entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of the shower bath to allay excitement. Four accidents are recorded; though some of these were severe, none of them had serious consequences. Only one escape is registered.

There are 94 men and 85 women usefully employed. Four men are engaged in weaving. An addition of about 14 acres has been made to the land attached to the asylum. The reclamation of this land will give sufficient out-door work for the men for 4 or 5 years; and its acquisition supplies a means of treatment which had become defective. It is recommended that the extent of the garden ground be increased, so as to give a more abundant supply of vegetables.

The arrangements for the extinction of fire are now regarded as satisfactory. The water supply is abundant and at a sufficient pressure. There is a regular monthly drill of the asylum fire brigade. An arrangement has also been made for despatching telegrams by night as well as by day to the County Fire Brigade at Perth, and for the immediate despatch of a special train with the engines. It is believed that the engines can reach the asylum in little more than half an hour after being summoned.

About an acre of land on the women's side of the main building has been surrounded with a low wire fence, and it is proposed that a selected class of female patients shall take exercise here on parole, that is, without having an attendant supervising them.

A yard for poultry and rabbits is to be erected in this space, which, in various other ways, is to be made pleasant and interesting. This is a change in a new and right direction. If it works well, other asylums will probably introduce a similar arrangement.

A few months ago a school was established in the asylum. About 10 men and 10 women have a weekly lesson in it. The teacher is a trained school-master. The result has been so satisfactory that it is proposed to enlarge the class—more particularly as regards the lesson in geography and history.

The plateau in front of the asylum, which the patients use as airing grounds, is steadily growing into a pleasant garden. It is proposed to plant the middle space, which separates the sexes, with shrubs. The dining hall has been re-painted; many windows have been supplied with curtains; and generally the furnishing and decoration of the house has been brightened and improved. Every part of the establishment was found in remarkably good order, and the condition of the patients was highly satisfactory. They were clean in their persons, and comfortably and tidily clothed. There was a complete absence of excitement during the visit, and no patient made any complaint. An effort is made to give the patients a varied diet, and to serve their food in a well cooked and palatable condition.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
24th March 1887.

There are 209 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 12 men and 4 women are private patients, and 88 men and 105 women are pauper patients. Roxburgh  
District  
Asylum.

Five paupers, 3 men and 2 women, are absent on probation, and one private patient, a man, is absent by escape, so that the whole number of patients now resident in the asylum is 203—96 men and 107 women.

## Appendix B.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

Commissioners' Entries.	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	3	1	10	19	33
Discharged recovered,	—	—	2	6	8
Discharged unrecovered,	1	—	7	6	14
Dead,	—	1	5	2	8

Roxburgh District Asylum.

Of the 14 patients discharged as unrecovered 7, or one half, were boarded out in private families.

The causes of death call for no remark. A *post-mortem* examination was made in the case of every patient who died, and the results of these examinations are recorded in a book kept for the purpose. The Case Books are kept in a very satisfactory manner.

There are 20 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 7 persons in consequence of their being dangerous, to their fellow patients or the attendants, through violence. Four accidents are recorded, but they are not of a serious character. The number of patients who have escaped and who have been absent for at least one night before being brought back is 5. In view of the large amount of personal freedom which is accorded to the patients, this is satisfactory.

Great attention continues to be given to the employment of the patients of both sexes in useful and active work—71 men and 83 women being so employed. There is abundant evidence of the extent of the employment of the men in healthy out-door work.

During the visit the patients partook of an excellent dinner, which was served in a very orderly manner.

The wards were very clean, well ventilated, and comfortably warm; and the occupants were suitably and tidily clothed.

There are 6 patients on parole beyond the grounds, and 12 on parole within the grounds; a large party, both of the male and female patients, have, once a week, a walk into the country beyond the asylum estate.

The books and registers were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
19th October 1887.

There are 186 patients at present in the asylum. Of these 10 men and 2 women are private patients, and 79 men and 95 women are paupers. Besides those resident there are on the register 1 woman—a private patient, and 3 men and 7 women—paupers, absent on statutory probation. There is also 1 male pauper patient on the register who is absent on Superintendent's pass.

The present number of inmates is not only such as the asylum can properly accommodate, but there is besides a surplus of room, such as it is desirable to have, for the purpose of providing for a possible increase in the number of inmates. The District Board may be congratulated on the fact that the asylum is in this satisfactory position, a position so different from what seemed to be its position towards the end of the year 1881. On the occasion of the visit paid on 25th November of that year there were no less than 246 patients on the register of the asylum; and, deducting 8 who were absent on probation, there were 238 actually resident. At that time not only was the asylum overcrowded, but the increase in the number of inmates which had been going on for some years showed no sign of falling off. From 1st January 1872, the year in which the asylum was opened, until 1st January 1882—that is, during a period of ten years—there had been an increase of 81 in the number of pauper inmates. This represented an average increase of 8 in each year; and during the last three years of the ten the average increase had been 9 in each year. If the increase had continued at the rate, even of 8 patients per annum, there would have been now about 38 more pauper inmates than there were at the end of 1881. That is to say, instead of 186, which is the present number of inmates, there would have been 276.

The decrease in the total number of inmates which has taken place since 1881 has been partly due to the removal of private patients. There were 39 such patients in 1881 and there are now only 12. But it is the number of pauper



patients that chiefly affects the interest of the District. The number of private patients can be reduced at the discretion of the District Board; but accommodation is required by statute to be provided for every pauper lunatic requiring asylum treatment. The most important fact, bearing on the responsibilities of the District Board, is, therefore, that the number of pauper patients has been reduced from 205 to 174, instead of being increased to 243, as it would have been if the rate of increase previous to 1882 had continued.

It was pointed out in the entry, dated 25th November 1881, that the accumulation of patients, which had been going on up to that time, was due more to a slowness in removing patients who had ceased to require asylum treatment than to an increase in the number annually sent to the asylum. It was therefore recommended that greater efforts should be made to obtain the removal of patients whose further detention was unnecessary. It is now satisfactory to find that the reduction in the number of pauper patients which has taken place, has been due to the success of such efforts, the reduction having taken place, notwithstanding that the annual average number of such patients sent to the asylum, has been greater during the last 5 years than at any previous time.

That the result of the action which has thus been taken has been a real relief to the burdens upon the District is evident from the following facts. 1. The necessity for an enlargement of the asylum which seemed urgent in 1881 has disappeared. 2. There are 69 fewer patients maintained in the asylum by parochial funds than there would have been had the old rate of increase continued. 3. The number of pauper lunatics provided for in private dwellings in the district has only increased by 17. All the patients discharged, except these 17, have ceased to be pauper lunatics, either by recovery from their insanity or by being removed from the poor roll by their relatives.

The following changes have taken place since last visit:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . . . .	3	2	7	16	23
Discharges recovered, . . .	3	—	5	3	11
Discharges unrecovered, . .	—	2	4	11	17
Deaths, . . . . .	1	—	4	6	11

The deaths are registered as due to brain diseases in 4 cases, to heart diseases in 3 cases, to lung diseases in 2 cases, and to senile decay in 2 cases. The average age at death was 61 years.

The number of entries in the Register of Seclusion and Restraint is 9. These refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 3 patients. The number of patients who have escaped and been absent over night before being brought back is 6. There has been no accident.

There are 2 patients confined to bed at present. The number of pauper patients employed at industrial work is 144—66 men and 78 women. Fourteen patients are on parole within the grounds, and 7 are on unrestricted parole.

The patients were found suitably clothed, and orderly in behaviour. No complaint was made.

The staff of attendants has been improved in its organisation, and the responsibilities of the different members are now more definitely fixed and better understood.

This has been accompanied by an increased amount of liberty to the patients.

The wards were found in excellent order; and their appearance has been improved by the introduction of a bright style of decoration.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, LARBERT,  
10th and 16th February 1887.

There are at present 386 patients on the register of the asylum.

All are resident in the institution except 2 male pauper patients who are absent on statutory probation. Of those resident, 12 men and 10 women are private patients, and 177 men and 185 women are paupers.

Stirling  
District  
Asylum,  
Larbert.

## Appendix B.

The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

## Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Stirling District Asylum, Larbert.

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	2	10	51	50	113
Discharges recovered,	3	10	29	29	71
Discharges unrecovered,	—	1	8	7	16
Deaths,	1	1	9	17	28

Of the pauper patients admitted, 5 were transfers from other asylums. All belong to the district except 19 who were sent by parishes in the Glasgow District.

The recovery rate has been high, being 63 per cent. of the number admitted; and, counting from the visit made in January 1886, the rate has been 66 per cent. on the admissions.

Of the pauper patients discharged unrecovered, 4 were transferred to other asylums, 3 were sent to lunatic wards of poorhouses, 3 were sent to the care of relatives, 4 were placed in private dwellings under the care of strangers, and 1 was so far recovered that he was able to return to the self-supporting position in which he had been previous to coming to the asylum.

The deaths are registered as due in 9 cases to brain diseases, in 1 case to thoracic aneurism, in 7 cases to pulmonary diseases, in 4 cases to diseases of the abdominal viscera, in 1 case to general tuberculosis, in 3 cases to senile decay, in 2 cases to exhaustion from acute mania, and in 1 case to drowning; 1 case of death from epilepsy was due to the patient having turned upon his face in bed during a fit, and being suffocated before the occurrence was observed; the patient who was drowned had escaped and found her way to a well from the mouth of which she removed a stone covering and then threw herself in.

There has been no instance of the use of restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients since last visit; and there has been no accident except the fatal case just mentioned. There have been 12 escapes in which the patients have been absent over night before being brought back.

The industrial occupation of the patients continues to receive due attention. The present numbers of the employed are 157 men and 148 women, and of the unemployed, 34 men and 47 women.

The patients were found clean and suitably clothed; and there was a remarkable absence of excitement. No complaints were made.

Dr MacLaren has recently altered the arrangements for the care of the epileptic patients and of those suspected of a tendency to suicide. The new arrangement has been in force for the past six months on the female side of the house, and its extension to the male side is in contemplation. The patients referred to are grouped in two special dormitories at night which have free communication with each other, and in which they are under the constant supervision of a night attendant. It is hoped that under this arrangement such accidents to epileptics as that which recently occurred will be prevented in future, and that the care of the suicidal patients will also be rendered more efficient.

A new general system of night watching has also been introduced. Instead of the office of night attendants being a special one the duty is now performed by the ordinary attendants, each taking night duty for a week at a time. Dr MacLaren is of opinion that under this system the patients are more intelligently and efficiently cared for, and that the general effect upon the attendants has been beneficial.

The rooms and furnishings of the institution were found in excellent order.

Since last visit a room has been provided for the use of the attendants, where they can read and write, and have the advantage of orderly social intercourse in the evenings, and when off duty. New and improved lavatories and water-closets have been provided on the male side of the main building; and the fittings of the chapel have been improved in a tasteful way suitable to the purpose to which it is devoted.

The general impression produced by the visit is that the management of the asylum is being carried on with energy and ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
16th June 1887.

Appendix B.

Commissioners'  
Entries.

There are 414 patients at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident except 1 male private patient who is absent on probation. There are 30 private patients—16 men and 14 women, and 384 pauper patients—188 men and 196 women. These figures show an increase of 8 in the number of Asylums. private patients, and of 20 in the number of paupers, since the date of last visit.

Stirling  
District  
Asylum.

The changes which have taken place during that period are as follows:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	5	5	30	35	75
Discharged recovered,	1	1	12	11	25
Discharged unrecovered,	—	—	2	4	6
Dead,	—	—	7	9	16

Of the 75 patients admitted 40 were paupers chargeable to parishes in the District, 25 were paupers chargeable to parishes in other Districts and sent to this asylum as boarders, and 10 were private patients.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. One accident, having a fatal termination, has occurred. Three escapes are registered.

Dr MacLaren has been absent for about three weeks, and during his absence the asylum has been very successfully managed by the Assistant Medical Officer. All parts of it were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was highly satisfactory. A substantial and well cooked dinner was served during the visit in an orderly manner. One side of the tables in the dining hall is occupied by men and the other side by women. This arrangement was introduced about four years ago, and it is said to have worked well.

A considerable amount of papering, painting, and varnishing, has been done in the dormitory flats, and more is to be done; every bed in the female sick room has been supplied with a night table, and the patients appreciate this addition to their comforts.

The wall of the airing court on the male side has been pulled down, and it is understood that the stones are to be used in the construction of a small separate hospital.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept. The Case Books were written up to date. In the cases of 11 of the 16 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

## Private Asylums.

## MAVISBANK ASYLUM, 19th March 1887.

Private  
Asylums or  
Licensed  
Houses.Mavisbank  
Asylum.

There are 9 gentlemen and 14 ladies at present on the register of the asylum as certificated patients, and in addition to these there are 8 gentlemen and 7 ladies on the register as voluntary inmates. The whole number of patients on the register is thus 38.

Since last visit 4 certificated patients—2 gentlemen and 2 ladies—have been admitted, and 2 certificated patients, both ladies, have been discharged. No death has taken place. During the same period 11 voluntary patients—6 gentlemen and 5 ladies—have been admitted, and 1 voluntary patient, a gentleman, has left.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

One patient, a gentleman, is absent on probation.

The establishment was found in excellent order, and the condition and treatment of the inmates, from all points of view, appeared to be very satisfactory.

The books and registers were found in good order, and written up to date.

## MAVISBANK ASYLUM, 11th October 1887.

There are 40 patients—28 under certificates, and 12 voluntary inmates—at present on the register of the asylum. Of the patients under certificates 12 are gentlemen and 16 are ladies. One of the gentlemen is at present absent on



## Appendix B.

## Commissioners' Entries.

## Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

## Mavisbank Asylum.

statutory probation. Of the voluntary inmates 5 are gentlemen and 7 are ladies. These numbers show a total increase of 14 in the number of patients, during the past 11 months, that is, since Dr Keay's appointment as Superintendent.

The changes that have taken place since last visit are the admission of 5 gentlemen and 2 ladies under certificates, and of 5 gentlemen and 4 ladies as voluntary inmates; and the discharge of 2 gentlemen—1 recovered and 1 unrecovered—under certificates, and of 8 gentlemen and 4 ladies who were voluntary inmates. There has been no death.

There has been no use of restraint or seclusion, and there has been no accident.

The patients were found comfortable and contented, and they appear to be treated in an able and liberal manner.

Several of the patients passed a portion of the summer at a sea-side house at Aberlady, and they were benefited by and enjoyed the change of air and scene.

The house is in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

## MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM, 17th March 1887.

There are 19 patients at present in the asylum. Of these 3 gentlemen and 15 ladies are under certificates, and 1 lady is a voluntary inmate.

No change has taken place in the population since the date of last visit.

The house is in good order, and the inmates are entirely free from complaint, and appear to be treated with kindness and liberality.

The books and registers are carefully kept.

## MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM, 30th November 1887.

There are 3 gentlemen and 16 ladies at present in the asylum under certificates, and there is 1 lady who is a voluntary inmate.

Since last visit 1 gentleman and 3 ladies have been admitted, 2 ladies have been discharged unrecovered and 1 gentleman has died.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition, and the house was in excellent order. The requirements of the patients continue to be adequately met.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

## SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 3rd March 1887.

## Saughton Hall Asylum.

There are 57 patients at present in the asylum, of these 23 gentlemen and 29 ladies are under certificates, and 3 gentlemen and 2 ladies are voluntary inmates.

Since last visit 4 gentlemen and 1 lady have been admitted, and 2 gentlemen and 1 lady have been discharged. No death has occurred. These figures refer to certificated patients. In addition to them, 2 voluntary patients—1 gentleman and 1 lady—have been admitted, and 1 voluntary patient—a lady—has been discharged.

Two accidents are recorded—both of them slight. There is only one entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion for a week of a gentleman, whose conduct was a source of danger to his fellow patients.

The house is in excellent order. It is very comfortably furnished, and gives excellent accommodation to high class patients. No patient made any complaint, and there was ample evidence of kindness and liberality in the way in which the inmates are treated.

The books and registers are well and carefully kept.

## SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 1st October 1887.

There are at present 26 gentlemen and 32 ladies under certificates on the register of the asylum. Of these 1 lady is absent on pass. There are 2 gentlemen and 5 ladies resident as voluntary inmates.

Since last visit 10 gentlemen and 5 ladies have been admitted as certificated patients, 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been discharged recovered, 2 gentlemen have been discharged unrecovered, and 3 gentlemen have died.

The following changes have taken place among the voluntary inmates. Three gentlemen and 8 ladies have been admitted, 3 gentlemen and 5 ladies have been discharged, and 1 gentleman has died. One of the gentlemen and 1 of the ladies who were discharged from the list of voluntary inmates were placed under certificates and are counted among the admissions of certificated patients.

There have been 12 entries made in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit. These refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 3 patients. One accident—self inflicted bruising of the arms and head—is recorded.

The houses were found, as usual, in excellent order. Re-painting and re-papering are frequently done, so that the rooms and passages have always an appearance of brightness and freshness. The patients are provided with all the comforts usual in the higher class of private dwellings.

The arrangements for providing exercise and amusement for the gentlemen attracted special attention on the occasion of this visit. Besides the usual recreation which extensive garden and pleasure grounds afford, there is a golf course of about three quarters of a mile within the boundaries of the institution. This is of great use in affording recreation of a healthy character to gentlemen for whom the more active amusements such as lawn tennis are unsuitable. The sea-side house at Gullane has been largely used during the summer as a means of giving change of air and change of scene to the patients.

There have been few changes recently in the staff of attendants. One, however, which appears likely to be attended with useful results, is the appointment of a lady as chief attendant who has undergone regular training as a hospital nurse.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

#### WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, 18th January 1887.

There are 12 certificated and 2 voluntary boarders resident in the house at present.

Since last visit 1 voluntary boarder has left, and 1 certificated patient has died.

As usual the asylum was found in excellent order, and the patients are made exceedingly comfortable and carefully attended to.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

#### WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, 3rd September 1887.

There are 14 certificated patients and 2 voluntary inmates at present in the asylum.

Since last visit 4 patients have been admitted, 1 has been discharged, and 1 has died. These figures refer to the certificated patients. Among the voluntary inmates, the changes consist of the admission of 1 lady and the removal of another.

The asylum was found in excellent order. It affords very comfortable accommodation to the patients, who appear in every respect to be well treated.

The books and registers are correctly and carefully kept.

#### WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 17th March 1887.

There are 5 gentlemen and 21 ladies under certificates in the asylum, and in addition to these there are 2 voluntary inmates, both ladies. The only change since the date of last visit is the result of a death.

The patients in this establishment are most comfortably provided for. They are treated with great kindness and liberality, and their individual tastes and habits are judiciously considered and gratified.

The books and registers were found as usual to be in good order and written up to date.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.  
Saughton Hall Asylum.

Westermains Asylum.

Whitehouse Asylum.

## Appendix B.

## WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 5th September 1887.

Commissioners' Entries.

The number of patients is the same as it was on the occasion of last visit—5 gentlemen and 23 ladies, 2 of the ladies being voluntary inmates.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

Since last visit 1 lady has been admitted, and 1 lady has been discharged. There has been no death.

The patients continue to be provided for in a most satisfactory way. They are liberally as well as kindly and judiciously treated. The houses were as usual in excellent order.

Whitehouse Asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Parochial Asylums.

*Parochial Asylums.*

## ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 3rd February 1887.

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

There are 46 men and 49 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 1 woman is absent on statutory probation.

Since last visit 14 men and 5 women have been admitted, 4 men and 6 women have been discharged recovered, 2 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 men and 1 woman have died. Of those discharged unrecovered, 1 was transferred to another asylum, and 1 was placed under the care of a stranger in a private dwelling. The deaths are registered as due to rupture of the aorta, aneurism of the aorta, and paralysis.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains only 1 entry, and this refers to the use of seclusion for a few hours in the treatment of one patient. There has been no escape, and no accident.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition. They were clean in person and suitably clothed; and though almost all were confined to the house, owing to the state of the weather, there was no manifestation of inordinate excitement among them. They are kept well occupied with industrial work, only 5 men and 12 women being usually idle; and all of these with the exception of 1 woman are physically unable to work. Due attention is also given to providing them with suitable recreation; besides the ordinary evening gatherings which take place weekly, there are special occasions which vary according to the time of the year. One of these which was much enjoyed during the past year was an excursion to Fairlie, at which the Chairman of the Parochial Board, the Chairman of the House Committee, and several members assisted.

The house was found in excellent order; it was clean, well aired, and comfortable; repairs are well attended to, and the wards presented a cheerful appearance. Several articles of furniture have been added since last visit. A piano has been provided for the evening amusements; and rugs and carpets have been added or renewed in several rooms.

It is suggested with a view both to economy and to the comfort of the patients that the women who work in the laundry should be provided with waterproof aprons.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

## ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 8th June 1887.

There are 46 men and 49 women, or 95 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum. One woman is absent on probation.

The changes since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Patients admitted,	6	5	11
Patients discharged recovered,	3	3	6
Patients discharged unrecovered,	1	1	2
Patients died,	2	1	3

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No accident is recorded. Only 1 escape is registered.

During the visit the patients were entirely free from excitement, and none of them had any complaint to make. They were comfortably, suitably, and neatly clothed. Their beds and bedding were in excellent order; good bodily health prevailed among them, and their aspect indicated a suitable dietary and sufficient exercise in the open air.



The dayrooms and dormitories were all found clean and in good order. A piano has been provided for the dining-hall and amusement room, and mirrors have been placed in the waiting rooms. These changes are noted with satisfaction. New sofas are needed for the upper male and female dayrooms, and it is hoped that these will soon be supplied. It would greatly improve the waiting rooms and give visitors to patients a more correct impression of the comforts of the establishment if they were better furnished. It is recommended that this should be considered by the Parochial Board. As a part of the better furnishing of these rooms, it is suggested that the floor of the male waiting room should be covered with linoleum and the floor of the waiting room for women with a carpet.

The arrangements for the extinction of fire seem to be satisfactory. A fire brigade has been organised and is drilled once a fortnight.

The books and registers are carefully and correctly kept.

#### BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 18th and 19th January 1887.

The total number of patients on the register of the asylum at present is 534. Their present position is shown in the following statement:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Resident in Main Building, . . .	236	253	489
" Farm Building, . . .	24	—	24
" Muckcroft, . . .	11	2	13
" Gate Lodge, . . .	6	—	6
Absent on pass, . . .	—	2	2
	277	257	534

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions, . . .	29	34	63
Discharges recovered, . . .	10	8	18
Discharges unrecovered, . . .	6	18	24
Deaths, . . .	6	8	14

The deaths are registered as due in 6 cases to disease of the brain, in 1 case to heart disease, in 4 cases to lung disease, in 1 case to metritis, in 1 case to senile decay, and in 1 case to accident. The accidental death occurred in the case of an epileptic who is believed to have taken a fit while engaged in cleaning a bath. There appears to have been about six inches of water in the bath, and he was found suffocated with his face under the water into which he seems to have fallen head foremost.

Of the 24 patients discharged unrecovered 4 were transferred to other asylums, 1 was sent to Ireland, 7 were sent home, and 12 were placed in private dwellings under the charge of strangers.

Praiseworthy activity has been shown during the past year in the removal from the asylum of patients who have ceased to require asylum treatment. It is hoped that this will be steadily persevered in, as there can be no doubt that persistent demand for increased asylum accommodation is in most Districts largely due to the unnecessary detention of such patients in asylums. Since 1st January 1886, 48 patients—8 men and 40 women, have been removed from this asylum and placed under private care, and only 4 of these—1 man and 3 women, have been brought back as unsuitable. Had these patients not been removed, as would have been the case according to the practice of previous years, there would be 44 additional patients now resident. That is, the asylum accommodation required, would have had to be calculated for 576 patients instead of for 532.

It may be useful to observe, with regard to the removal of unrecovered patients to private dwellings, that when the plan has only recently been adopted the selection of suitable patients is attended with special difficulty. It is to be anticipated, however, that such difficulty will be, more than is often the case satisfactorily overcome in the circumstances of this establishment where the asylum authorities and those who superintend the management of the patients outside are intimately associated within one parochial organisation. The opportunities of ascertaining

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Commissioners  
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Abbey  
Parochial  
Asylum.

Appendix B.  
 Commissioners' Entries.  
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 Barony Parochial Asylum.

which patients are best suited for out-door treatment are here much greater than in the case of District Asylums, and it would be desirable that full advantage should be taken of this by frequent communication between the Medical Superintendent and the Inspector of Poor in regard to both the patients already boarded out and those whose suitability for being sent out may be under consideration. It is usually found that the most suitable cases are not furnished in so large a proportion from among the most mindless class of patients as might at first be expected, and that on the other hand a larger number of suitable cases than might have been expected may be drawn from among those possessed of a considerable amount of intelligence and bodily vigour. Perhaps, indeed, the most satisfactory cases of all are to be met with among those who can interest themselves and take part in the affairs of a household and in the social life around them. Many patients labouring under insane delusions are found to be well suited for out-door life. But in these, as in all cases, careful consideration of the special features of the several cases is necessary; and much will always depend upon the care with which guardians are selected for the patients to be placed under their charge. It will be readily understood that a guardian well suited for the care of one kind of patients may be quite unfit to have charge of another kind.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 4. These refer to the use of seclusion twice in the treatment of one patient and once each in the treatment of two patients. The number of patients who have escaped and been absent for at least one night before being brought back is 6. The only serious accident recorded is the suffocation of an epileptic already alluded to.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. They are well nourished and suitably clothed. Excellent order prevailed throughout the institution. Eighteen patients are at present confined to bed, most of them suffering from the graver forms of chronic disease. Eighteen men are on parole within the grounds, and 8 men go on parole beyond the grounds; 207 men and 208 women are regularly employed in industrial work.

The wards of the main asylum, and the detached buildings, were all found in good order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

#### BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 3rd September 1887.

There are 282 men and 249 women at present on the register of the asylum, or 531 patients in all. Of these 2 women are absent on pass.

There are 12 men and 2 women resident at Muckcroft, 26 men and 2 women resident at the farm steading, 8 women resident at Fauldhead, and 6 men resident at the Gate Lodge. In the main buildings, therefore, there are 238 men and 235 women, or 473 patients in all, actually resident.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions, . . . . .	58	58	116
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	25	23	48
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	16	34	50
Deaths, . . . . .	12	11	23

Commendable efforts continue to be made to provide for harmless and incurable patients in private dwellings, and these efforts have been attended with considerable success.

The results of treatment, as indicated by a high recovery-rate and a low death-rate, are very satisfactory.

Three accidents are recorded—none of these of a serious character. There are 6 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 2 persons for short periods. The management indeed may be said to be carried on without finding it necessary to resort to any form of mechanical restraint.

Only 7 men and 2 women were found in bed, and last night there were only 7 wet beds. The medical care of the patients is very thorough and painstaking. In the cases of 20 of the 23 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The hospital wards, however, are much too small, and the difficulties of medical treatment are in this way greatly increased.

The large amount of healthy out-door work, which the land furnishes, is fully taken advantage of. It is impossible to estimate the advantages of this to the patients, though they are very apparent in the contentment and good health which prevail.

An excellent dinner was served during the visit both in the main building and in the succursal establishments. The dinner consisted of broth, beef, and potatoes. It was well cooked, and neatly served, both at Muckcroft and at the farm buildings.

The patients, both men and women, were neatly and comfortably clothed. They were entirely without excitement or complaint. The wards were scrupulously clean, and presented an aspect of great cheerfulness and comfort.

Everything that was seen during the visit reflected credit on all concerned in the management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
1st February 1887.

There are 121 female patients at present in the asylum.

Since last visit 35 have been admitted, 9 have been discharged recovered, 24 have been discharged unrecovered, and 6 have died.

Of the patients discharged unrecovered, 9 were transferred to other asylums, 1 was transferred to the Larbert Institution, 1 was sent to England, 4 were sent to their relatives, 7 were boarded out in private dwellings, and 2 were liberated after detention under the authority of a certificate of emergency, no sheriff's order having been obtained. One of these last was, however, immediately afterwards placed in the Perth District Asylum under a Sheriff's order.

The deaths are registered as due in 2 cases to brain diseases, and in 4 cases to chest diseases.

There has been no escape, and no accident since last visit; and there has been no use of solitary seclusion or mechanical restraint in the treatment of the patients.

Ninety-eight of the patients are regularly employed in industrial work.

The patients were found well clothed, and clean; and good order prevailed among them. The wards were well aired and comfortable.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
18th July 1887.

There are 123 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 1 is absent on probation.

Since last visit 29 women have been admitted, 12 have been discharged as recovered, 11 have been discharged as unrecovered, and 4 have died.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident is recorded, nor has any escape taken place.

No change in the condition or circumstances of the establishment has to be recorded. The wards were clean and in good order. The inmates were suitably and tidily clothed. They were free from excitement during the visit and no complaint was made. The existing state of their bodily health was good, and their appearance indicated a sufficient and appropriate dietary.

The books and registers were examined, and found as usual to be kept with care and accuracy.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 8th February 1887.

There are 114 men and 121 women resident at this date as patients in this asylum.

The following changes have taken place since last visit:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions, . . . . .	19	15	34
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	10	4	14
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	10	4	14
Deaths, . . . . .	5	9	14

The deaths are registered as due in 4 cases to diseases of the brain and nervous system, in 3 cases to diseases of the lungs, in 3 cases to diseases of

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Barony  
Parochial  
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Glasgow  
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Govan Parochial Asylum.

abdominal viscera, in 1 case to disease of the ankle joint, in 1 case to caries of foot, in 1 case to senile decay at the age of 96, and 1 case to erysipelas and meningitis.

Inclusive of the fatal case just mentioned there have been 7 cases of erysipelas since December 25th. As the interval between the occurrence of the last 2 cases is longer than between any of the previous cases it may be hoped that the epidemic is on the wane. The re-appearance of this disease, however, in the institution, must be a source of anxiety, and the attention of the Medical Officer and of the Committee should be earnestly directed to the discovery of its cause. In institutions whose sanitary arrangements are perfect, such epidemics do not occur. Careful inquiry should therefore be made to ascertain the nature of the defect which exists here; and especial attention should be given to the state of the drains and of the water supply.

No instance of the use of restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients has occurred since last visit, and no accident of a serious character has taken place. There have been 3 escapes in which the patients were absent for a night before being brought back.

It is gratifying to find that there is a slight decrease in the number of inmates both on the male and on the female side of the house. This is not due, however, to any special activity in the removal of unrecovered patients when they have ceased to require asylum treatment. Of the 14 patients removed unrecovered since last visit, 9 were transferred to other asylums, 2 were sent to Ireland, 2 were sent to their relatives, and 1 was placed in a private dwelling under the care of a stranger.

All the recommendations contained in the preceding entry have received attention and have either been carried into effect or are about to be so.

Suitable alterations in, and additions to the furniture have been made in the dayrooms as was recommended. The large tables have been divided into two each, and 28 chairs and a sofa have been procured. A great improvement has thus been effected, and the evils of overcrowding though not removed have been diminished.

An additional night attendant has been engaged on the male side, but there is still only one female night attendant. It is open to grave doubt whether in view of the distance of the extra wards from the main asylum this is an adequate number for the female side.

Potatoes are now given at dinner on 4 days of the week, and it is understood that garden vegetables are very liberally supplied.

A neat uniform is to be supplied to the female attendants.

It is intended to have the repainting of the dining-hall done at an early date.

The patients were found in excellent order. Their clothing was in a good condition. The wards were clean, comfortably warm, and well aired.

The general management of the asylum is conducted with care and ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

#### GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 8th September 1887.

There are 113 men and 120 women at present on the register of the asylum, or 233 patients in all.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions, . . . . .	38	31	69
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	10	11	21
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	19	16	35
Deaths, . . . . .	10	5	15

The very active movement of the population of this asylum, taken in connection with its overcrowded state, and the want of harmony between the dayroom and dormitory accommodation, render the management difficult, and lessen the comfort and well-being of the inmates. The General Board sanctioned the use of several wards of the ordinary poorhouse as sleeping accommodation for lunatics, but this was not intended to be a permanent arrangement. It was hoped, indeed, that any such arrangement would soon be rendered unnecessary by the provision of ample accommodation for lunatics in the District.

The overcrowding of the establishment continues to tell unfavourably on the health of the patients. The death-rate continues to be high, much higher

than it is in other similar institutions, as is shown by the following state- Appendix B.  
ment.

During 1886 the proportion of deaths per cent. of the average number of Commissioners' patients resident was:— Entries.

	M.	F.	Parochial Asylums.
In the Abbey Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	11.4	9.5	Asylums.
In the Barony " " . . . . .	5.9	5.7	—
In the Greenock " " . . . . .	9.8	5.5	Govan
In the Paisley " " . . . . .	8.9	7.1	Parochial
In the Govan " " . . . . .	18.0	10.1	Asylum.
Average of all Parochial Asylums, . . . . .	9.6	7.1	

The re-appearance of erysipelas in the wards which was referred to in the last entry has led to a careful examination of the drainage, and it is hoped this may be productive of good; but it will not, of course, remove the overcrowding. The plumber work has to a large extent been renewed.

With a view to an improvement of the accommodation for sick, suicidal, and infirm patients, it is recommended that the partition at the end of the corridor connecting the large and small dormitories on the male side be taken down, so as to throw these two dormitories and the three single rooms between them into one section, by which the ventilation will be improved, and the supervision of the patients be made easier. On the female side, it is recommended that the wards, corresponding to those used as hospital wards for the men, be occupied as hospital wards for the women, after structural changes have been made in them like those which have been made or are now to be made in the male hospital wards.

The staff consists of 2 head attendants, 17 ordinary attendants, and 3 night attendants. This is a small staff for such an asylum, and it is recorded with regret that an additional night attendant on the female side has not been appointed, as was recommended in the last entry.

There are 9 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 1 person and the seclusion of 2. Two escapes are registered, and 2 accidents are recorded, neither of them of a serious character.

The dining-hall is undergoing re-decoration.

The recommendation to supply a neat uniform to the female attendants is about to receive effect.

The propriety of pulling down the high prison-like iron railings round the so-called refractory airing courts is again suggested. So far as possible these courts should be enlarged and converted into flower gardens, like the ground in front of the asylum, and with an ordinary garden fence surrounding them.

The wards were very clean and in excellent order, and the clothing of the patients was quite satisfactory. The medical and general management is skilful and painstaking, and, in view of the difficulties surrounding it, merits commendation.

The books and registers were as usual found in excellent order.

#### GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 2nd February 1887.

There are 150 men and 109 women now resident as patients in this establishment. They are accommodated in the several sections of the asylum in the following manner:— Greenock Parochial Asylum.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
In the asylum proper, . . . . .	89	109	198
In Western Division (originally the wards for infectious disease), . . . . .	29	—	29
In No. 2 Division (originally ordinary poor-house wards), . . . . .	32	—	32
	150	109	259

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions, . . . . .	41	20	61
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	20	12	32
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	10	7	17
Deaths, . . . . .	6	4	10

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 Greenock Parochial Asylum.

The deaths are registered as due in 2 cases to disease of the brain, in 3, to diseases of the heart, in 2, to diseases of the lungs, in 2, to diseases of abdominal viscera, and in 1 case to senile decay. The average age at death was 55 years.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 6 entries. These refer to the use of restraint in 3 cases to prevent interference with surgical dressing, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 1 patient on different occasions. There have been 6 escapes in which the patient who escaped was absent for at least one night before being brought back. Only one accident, and that not of a serious character, has occurred.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. They are suitably clothed, and are provided with an adequate dietary. No complaints were made.

Out of the 150 men, 120 are industrially employed, and out of 109 women, 90 are so employed. Six men and 4 women are confined to bed, chiefly from the effects of chronic disease.

During the past year several parties of patients have been taken on excursions to Millport, the Isle of Arran, and other places in the neighbourhood.

The wards were found in good order, both dayrooms and dormitories being clean, well aired, and comfortable. Since last visit some necessary painting has been done, but repairs in this direction are still required in several parts of the establishment.

Progress continues to be made in the formation of the grounds; and the extent of farm land under crop has been increased to 25 acres. Nothing further has been done towards completing the belts of planting.

The establishment continues to furnish accommodation to an important extent for pauper lunatics belonging to the Glasgow district. During the year 1886, 35 men and 20 women were admitted from parishes in Lanarkshire, the numbers from Greenock and the associated parishes of the lower ward of Renfrewshire being 40 men and 22 women. Nearly half of the year's admissions therefore consisted of Lanarkshire cases.

The recovery-rate has been good, and the mortality moderate. Attention is still given to the removal of patients from the institution, who, though not recovered, have so far improved as to be fit for liberation; of the 22 patients who were discharged unrecovered during 1886, 2 were discharged owing to the order of the Sheriff for their further detention not having been obtained. These patients had been admitted on the authority of an emergency certificate. Ten were transferred to other asylums, 7 were removed to the care of relatives, and 3 were removed to the care of strangers.

It is worthy of note that this asylum like most of those which receive pauper lunatics is being used to a large extent now for the reception of persons of decayed intellect who might not have been thought to require asylum treatment had they not also required nursing on account of bodily infirmity. In the opinion of the Medical Officer, at least 3 of the patients admitted to the asylum during the past year were sent chiefly on account of physical ailments. There may be cases in which this proceeding is justifiable; but there is no room for doubt that it is being increasingly resorted to, and the fact should be recognised, and its bearings fully considered by asylum authorities. It seems to indicate a change of opinion as to the purpose for which asylums are provided; and great care should be taken to prevent its leading to results which would be undesirable in the interest both of the insane and of the rate-payers.

The general impression produced by the visit was very favourable. Both the treatment of the patients and the management of the establishment give evidence of great care and ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

#### GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 7th June 1887.

There are 138 men and 112 women at present on the register of the asylum, and all of them are resident.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have occurred:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Patients admitted, . . . . .	15	16	31
Discharge as not insane, . . . . .	1	0	1
Discharges as recovered, . . . . .	9	9	18
Discharges as unrecovered, . . . . .	5	1	6
Died, . . . . .	12	3	15



The causes of death were lung diseases in 3 instances, brain disease in 5, decay of nature in 3, exhaustion from epilepsy or mania in 2, and heart disease and ascites in the remaining 2.

In the cases of 10 of the 15 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The medical treatment of the patients shows care and painstaking as well as ability.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 1 entry, referring to the restraint of a patient to prevent the removal of a surgical dressing. No accident is recorded, and only 1 patient has escaped and been absent for a night before being brought back.

There are 106 men and 90 women usefully employed, leaving 32 men and 22 women idle, either on account of their mental or of their bodily condition. Of the men who are employed, 75 are engaged in active, healthy, out-door work, and of the women employed, 28 are engaged in active work in the laundry.

Exclusive of kitchen and house servants, a laundress, and artisans, there are 2 male and 9 female attendants during night and day.

Of the 250 patients at present in the establishment, 143 are boarders—118 at 12s. 6d. per week, and 25 at 13s. 6d. per week.

Repairs of the painting and papering are needed in many parts of the wards, but all this is about to be done—a tradesman attendant having been engaged for the purpose.

The wards were found in excellent order.

The clothing of the patients was very satisfactory, and so also was the state of the beds and bedding. There are many feeble persons in the wards—not a few of them recently admitted—but the general look of the inmates indicated a fair measure of bodily health, a suitable dietary, and sufficient exercise in the open air.

During the visit the patients were almost, without exception, free from excitement or complaint, and many things were seen which indicated that they are treated with kindness and consideration by those in charge of them.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

#### PAISLEY BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 21st January 1887.

There are 196 patients—111 men and 85 women—now on the register of the asylum; of these 3 men are absent on probation.

Since last visit 9 men and 10 women have been admitted, 3 men and 10 women have been discharged recovered, 1 man and 6 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 4 men and 3 women have died.

The 19 admissions include the admission of 4 patients chargeable to parishes in the Glasgow District. Of the 7 patients discharged unrecovered, 3 were taken home, 3 were transferred to other asylums, and 1 was removed to Ireland.

The deaths are registered as due in 3 cases to diseases of the brain, in 2 cases to diseases of the lungs, in 1 case to kidney disease, and in 1 case to asphyxia during an epileptic fit.

There has been no use of restraint or seclusion since last visit. There has been 1 escape in which the patient was absent for a night before being brought back. There have been 3 accidents, the only one of a serious character being the death of the epileptic above referred to which occurred while the patient was in bed at night.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition. No indication of discontent was manifested by any of them. They are well clothed, and they seem to be well nourished. An excellent dinner was served during the visit. Two men and 6 women are at present confined to bed.

The industrial occupation of the patients continues to receive praiseworthy attention; of the 108 men there are 90, and of the 85 women there are 64 regularly employed.

The wards were found in excellent order. The dayrooms were comfortable and well aired, and the dormitories were clean and neat, the supplies of bedding being ample.

A useful addition has been made to the male sickroom by the erection of a one-storey projection consisting of a lavatory and store. The old water-closet

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Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum.

and store have been transformed into a single bedded sleeping room, thus providing a desirable addition to the sick room accommodation and getting rid of a water-closet which was in a situation that did not admit of its being properly ventilated.

The general impression produced by the visit was of a very favourable nature. There was evidence throughout of energetic and able management, combined with kindly and efficient treatment of the patients.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PAISLEY BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
8th June 1887.

There are 110 men and 92 women at present on the register of the asylum, or 202 patients in all. Of these, 2 men are absent on probation, so that there are 200 patients resident.

Since last visit the following changes have occurred :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Patients admitted,	16	21	37
„ discharged recovered,	5	2	7
„ discharged unrecovered,	5	4	9
„ dead,	7	8	15

In the cases of 11 of the 15 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The medical treatment of the inmates appears to be conducted with ability and conscientiousness.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Three accidents are recorded. Fatal accidents have not been frequent in this establishment, but two of these three accidents ended in death, and they were both the result of suicidal purpose. The first was carefully inquired into by the Board. The second occurred yesterday, and a full detail of the whole has been communicated to the Board, to the friends of the patient, and to the Procurator Fiscal who found that no blame was attachable to the officials.

Of the patients at present on the register, 77 are chargeable to Paisley Burgh parish, 57 are boarders from parishes in Renfrewshire, and 68 are boarders from Lanarkshire.

A small separate hospital is about to be erected. The plans have been submitted to the Board and have received their approval. It is doubtful, however, whether the best site has been chosen, and it is suggested that it be placed in the vegetable garden, to the north or in the rear of the asylum. It is specially intended for the reception of patients labouring under diseases of an infectious character; but, when not so occupied, it is intended to place ordinary patients in it who have been selected for some reason or other as suitable. The accommodation of the asylum will thus in practice be increased; and it is of importance to be able to fill the building either with men or with women, to relieve any overcrowding which may occur either on the male or the female side of the asylum. If built on the site at present thought of, it could only be occupied by men, and its usefulness as an addition to the asylum would thus be lessened.

The wards were found in excellent order, and very clean, and the condition of the patients was very satisfactory. Everything that was seen during the visit reflected credit on the management.

During the last 2 or 3 years the dietary is understood to have been greatly improved. A well cooked substantial dinner was neatly served during the visit, and was eaten with relish. There was evidence of a careful and liberal consideration of specialities in the condition of patients which rendered a special dieting desirable. This fact is recorded with commendation.

The books and registers were examined, and were found as usual to be carefully and correctly kept.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

*Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.*

LUNATIC WARDS, ST NICHOLAS POORHOUSE,  
15th April 1887.

St Nicholas Poorhouse.

There are 45 men and 47 women at present in the wards. Since last visit 5 men and 5 women have been admitted, 4 men and 6 women have been discharged, and 1 man and 2 women have died.

No accident is recorded, no escape has taken place, and there is no entry in Appendix B. the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

The bodily health of the inmates is at present good, and their appearance shews that they are suitably fed, and that they have sufficient exercise in the open air. Both the men and the women are comfortably and tidily clothed.

On both sides of the establishment the dayrooms and dormitories were found in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

St Nicholas Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST NICHOLAS POORHOUSE,  
21st July 1887.

There are 45 men and 46 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men and 2 women have been transferred to the wards from the Royal Asylum.

Two men have died, one from cardiac dropsy at the age of 54, and the other from heart disease at the age of 58. They had both been more than 13 years inmates of the wards.

There has been no accident or escape, or use of restraint or seclusion since last visit. The general state of health among the patients is satisfactory. Three women were found in bed, 1 who has long been confined to bed by the infirmity of old age; the other 2 were suffering from temporary ailments.

The patients were found clean in person and suitably clothed. The wards were in good order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,  
15th April 1887.

There are 27 men and 26 women at present on the register; of these 1 man is absent on pass, previous to being boarded out.

Since last visit 4 men and 4 women have been admitted, 2 men and 2 women have been discharged, and 1 man and 2 women have died.

The inmates appear to be in good bodily health, and their aspect indicates a suitable dietary, and sufficient exercise in the open air.

They are comfortably and tidily clothed.

The dress of the men, nearly all of whom at the time of the visit were engaged in field work, was regarded as very satisfactory.

No patient made any sort of complaint, and there was abundant evidence that the management is kindly and judicious. The patients enjoy a large amount of liberty, and they are not subjected to any kind of irksome discipline.

No escape is recorded, and no accident has occurred.

The books and registers were examined, and were as usual found to be kept with care and accuracy.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,  
23rd July 1887.

The wards have at present the full number resident for which they are licensed, that is 26 men and 26 women.

Since last visit 2 men have been admitted, having been transferred from the Aberdeen Royal Asylum; 1 man was discharged, having been found not insane; 1 has been removed to a private dwelling; and a man who was absent on probation at the date of last visit has been finally discharged.

All the inmates seem to be suitable for the wards, except perhaps N. B. who was somewhat noisy and excited during the visit. As, however, it is stated that he is generally quiet and easily managed and only excited when strangers are present, no recommendation seems to be called for at present.

The condition of the patients showed that their requirements are adequately met, and that they are treated in a kindly and judicious manner.

There has been no escape and no accident since last visit.

The wards were found in excellent order, and everything seen during the

Buchan Poorhouse.



Appendix B. visit tended to show that the administration is deserving of special commendation.

Commissioners' Entries. The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,  
11th January 1887.

Cunninghame Poorhouse.

There are 49 men and 48 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 3 men and 3 women have been admitted, all having been transferred from the District Asylum. Two men and 2 women have been discharged, one man to be replaced in the District Asylum and the others to be provided for in private dwellings. Three women have died. The causes of death were renal disease, cardiac disease, and consumption.

Besides the 3 patients just mentioned as having been removed to private dwellings, 2 others have been disposed of in that way during the past year. It is gratifying to find that a more successful effort has been thus made than formerly in lessening the pressure on the establishments of the county for the reception of pauper lunatics, and it is hoped that such efforts will be regularly persisted in.

No accident of a serious character has happened to any of the patients since last visit. There has been one escape in which the patient was absent for more than one night before being brought back.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition of the patients was satisfactory. Great tranquillity prevailed on both sides of the house. This and the absence of any manifestations of discontent are no doubt justly attributed to the facilities for their employment in industrial work which the establishment possesses. In the case of the women this is shown chiefly in the beneficial effect of the work in the washing-house and laundry, which provides nearly half the women with occupation; and in the case of the men a similar benefit is obtained from the work on the farm. Without the opportunities for farm work which they are provided with, it is indeed probable that a considerable number of those at present in the wards would become unfit to be dealt with in an establishment with the arrangements which characterise the lunatic wards of a poorhouse.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,  
10th June 1887.

There are 50 men and 49 women on the register of the asylum. Of these 1 man is absent on probation.

Since last visit 1 man and 3 women have been admitted, and 2 women have been discharged. No death has taken place.

All the 4 patients admitted were transferred to the establishment from the District Asylum. Of the 2 patients discharged, 1 was sent back to the asylum as unsuitable for treatment in the lunatic wards of a poorhouse, and 1 was transferred to the care of her relatives.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. One accident, not of a serious character, is recorded. One escape is registered; two attendants have left and two have been engaged.

There are 41 men and 41 women usefully employed. Of these, 28 men work in the fields, and 22 women in the laundry. There is thus a considerable and important supply of active healthy work for both sexes, constituting a valuable means of treatment, and making it possible to retain many patients in the wards who would be found unsuitable for treatment there if they were not employed in work of an active and useful character.

The laundry account shows a profit for 1886 of £98, 5s. 9½d., and for 1885 a profit of £127, 5s. 4d. The farm has not shown a profit for 1886, but if the rent of the land had been the ordinary present agricultural value, there would certainly have been no loss. The lease of that part of the land which is at Irvine Mains runs out in November, and it is hoped that it will be possible then to enter on a new lease at a considerable reduction. It is not doubted that an effort to retake the land will be made, because, if it were lost, the institution would lose one of the most valuable means of treatment which it possesses.

The wards were as usual found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was very satisfactory. There was no excitement among them, and no complaints were made. Appendix B.  
Commissioners  
Entries.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in good order—correctly and carefully kept. Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,  
9th May 1887.

Cuninghame  
Poorhouse.

There are at present 29 men and 30 women in these wards. Since last visit 1 man and 3 women have been admitted—all being transfers from the District Asylum. One man and 2 women have been discharged—the man having been found unsuitable for the wards and sent back to the asylum. Two men have died, 1 from pneumonia at the age of 50, and the other from general debility at the age of 71. Dumbarton  
Poorhouse.

The wards were found as usual in excellent order.

No change has been made in the way in which the patients are managed and provided for. The excellent industrial system which has been long a distinguishing characteristic of the establishment is still successfully carried on. The men are fully employed, chiefly in farm work, and the women continue to do a large amount of washing and dressing not only for the poorhouse but also for the public. The receipts from the public for this work during last year was over £258. No patient is idle.

No complaints were made by any of the patients, and everything that was seen gave evidence of contentment. The patients enjoy a great amount of liberty.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,  
5th September 1887.

There are 28 men and 31 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 woman has been admitted, and 1 man has been discharged.

No accident is recorded; there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion; and no escape has taken place.

The wards were found in excellent order and very clean. The inmates were entirely free from excitement or complaint. They were comfortably and tidily clothed, and their aspect indicated a sufficient dietary and abundant exercise in the open air. Nearly all of them were found engaged in useful occupation at the time of the visit. Few institutions show such a successful employment of the inmates in profitable work as this institution shows. During the 6 months ending 14th May, the women earned £130 by washing for families in, or in the neighbourhood of, Dumbarton.

The books and registers were examined, and were found as usual to be carefully and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,  
31st March 1887.

There are 42 men and 54 women at present on the register of the establishment, of these 1 woman is absent on pass. Dundee East  
Poorhouse.

Since last visit 3 men and 11 women have been admitted, 1 man and 9 women have been discharged, and 2 men and 2 women have died.

The movement in the population, especially on the female side, has been considerable. Among the women at present in the wards, there are a good many who are difficult to manage and liable to fits of excitement, and it is strongly recommended that an additional attendant be appointed, so that there may be always a paid attendant in the low dayroom, which, with the present staff, must be often left in the charge of an inmate of the ordinary wards of the poorhouse, an arrangement which is not regarded as safe, in view of the condition of many of the occupants of the room.

The wards were found in very good order, and the clothing of the inmates was quite satisfactory. Everything that was seen indicated that they are treated with kindness and consideration. Many of them enjoy a large amount of personal liberty; and an effort is made to provide active healthy work for as many of them as possible.

The books and registers are carefully and correctly kept.



## Appendix B.

## Commissioners' Entries.

## Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

## Dundee East Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,  
15th July 1887.

There are at present 44 men and 54 women resident as patients in these wards. Since last visit 3 men and 4 women have been admitted, 1 man and 3 women have been discharged, and 1 woman has died. Of the 7 patients admitted 4 had been inmates of the asylum at West Green, and 3 had been resident under guardianship in private dwellings. Of the 4 patients discharged 2 were sent to the asylum, 1 was transferred to a private dwelling as a pauper lunatic, and 1 was taken home and ceased to be a pauper.

The patients were found suitably provided for. Their dietary appears to be adequate, their clothing is suitable and sufficient, and their treatment appears to be guided by considerate kindness. There were no manifestations of inordinate excitement during the visit.

The attendant recommended as required on the female side in addition to the staff as it was on the occasion of the last visit, has been appointed, and the proper supervision and management of the patients has been greatly facilitated thereby. The industrial occupation of the inmates continues to be a prominent feature in the management, though the class of patients now resident in the wards does not yield such a large proportion of workers as could be obtained from among the inmates a few years since.

The wards were found in excellent order, several desirable additions have recently been made to the furniture, which add to the comfort and cheerful appearance of the rooms. Some of the wards have also been repainted, and a considerable number of new pictures have been hung on the walls.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,  
30th March 1887.

## Dundee West Poorhouse.

There are 40 men and 38 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 11 men and 15 women have been admitted, or 26 patients in all. During the same period 5 men and 8 women have been discharged, and 2 women have died.

Of the 26 patients admitted, 21 were transferred to the wards from the asylum, 1 was transferred to the lunatic wards from the ordinary wards of the poorhouse, and 4 were brought back to the wards from private dwellings to which they had been sent in the hopes of being found suitable for management out of an establishment.

Of the 13 patients discharged, 5 were boarded out, 5 were sent back to the asylum, and 3 left the wards as cured. Of the 3 patients discharged as recovered, 2 went to the care of their friends, and 1 was transferred to the ordinary wards of the poorhouse.

The largeness of the number of patients sent back to the asylum, and also of the number of patients discharged as recovered, indicates that patients suitable for treatment in such an establishment as this, are less easily found than was formerly the case. The inmates of the wards, however, at this date appear to be suitable.

The enlargement of the low female dayrooms, recommended in a former report, has been carried out in a very satisfactory manner, and is proving a most useful addition to the accommodation. It would add much to the brightness and cheerfulness of this room, and give it a more homelike and comfortable aspect, if a rug, about 11 feet square, were placed opposite each fire place. It is recommended that this should be done, and it is hoped that effect will be given to the recommendation, because pleasant surroundings have an important practical effect in making the patients more easily managed and more contented.

The wards were found in a very satisfactory state. The healthy aspect of the men attracted attention, and they were entirely without excitement or complaint.

It would be an advantage to the women, if the laundry arrangements were enlarged and improved, and it is understood that this is at present under consideration. It will be observed that the movement among the women is greater than among the men, and this is likely to continue, and to alter somewhat the character of the female population. Such a change would make it



very desirable to have an abundance of active occupation for them, such as a laundry supplies—the comfort and healthiness of the arrangements being well considered. Appendix B.

The books and registers were as usual found in good order. Commissioners' Entries.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,  
16th July 1887.

Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

There are 40 men and 35 women at present inmates of these wards. Dundee West Poorhouse.

Since last visit 2 women have been replaced in the wards who had been under the care of guardians in private dwellings. Four women have been discharged, 1 of whom was sent to the asylum at West Green, and 3 were sent to private dwellings. One patient has died—a woman aged 76 years.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. They are evidently treated with kindness, and managed in an intelligent manner. The character of the class of patients who form the resident population of the wards is, however, very different from what it was a few years since. It includes many of a less easily managed kind than it used to do. Such a change in the class of patients to be dealt with, makes it more necessary than it was previously to provide fully for their active employment, and it is therefore learned with satisfaction that it is the intention of the committee to provide in an adequate manner for the laundry work of the institution, which is chiefly carried on by the lunatic women. If the new laundry and washinghouses are large enough to permit of all those who are suitable for such an occupation being employed there without overcrowding, it will be possible to deal with a good many patients who would otherwise require to be placed in a fully equipped asylum.

It is to be regretted that it is not found possible to supply the majority of the male patients with an occupation more likely than rope teasing to exercise a beneficial influence on their condition either of body or of mind. The condition of the men was, however, in spite of this difficulty, creditable to those under whose charge they are.

The wards were found in excellent order. The additions to the furniture, which have been made by the committee, are worthy of commendatory notice. They are all of a judicious kind, suitable both for improving the mental condition of the patients, making them more easily managed, and adding to their happiness.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,  
16th March 1887.

There are 38 men and 38 women at present in the wards. No patient is absent on probation or pass. Edinburgh City Poorhouse.

Since last visit 1 man and 2 women have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged, and 3 women have died.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no patient has escaped. One accident of a trifling character is recorded.

During the visit the patients partook of an excellent dinner of Irish stew, broth, and bread. It was served in an orderly manner, and was eaten with evident relish.

There is a weekly dance, which is greatly enjoyed. There is gratifying evidence of the beneficial action of this recreation on the mental condition and habits of some of the inmates.

Commendable efforts are made to keep as many of the men as possible employed in active and profitable out-door work; but the want of a laundry makes it impossible to provide a sufficient amount of active work for the women, among whom there is consequently more noise, excitement, and complaint, than among the men. Active work for patients of both sexes is more needed in this establishment than it once was, when it was occupied by patients whose condition made them more easily managed.

An arrangement has been made by which Miss Jack, who has for many years acted as the Head Attendant, will be relieved of the fatigue and anxieties of her position, and yet retained in the service of the establishment. Miss Jack has long been a faithful servant, and this arrangement is recorded with satisfaction.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Edinburgh City Poorhouse.

The proposed alterations of the arrangements of the establishment, with a view to provide for a larger number of patients, is still under consideration, but the objections to it, and the difficulties of carrying it out, are not diminishing.

The wards were found in good order and clean, and the inmates were comfortably and suitably clothed.

An improvement of the ventilation of the shoe-room on the male side is very desirable.

The books and registers were found in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,  
8th September 1887.

There are at present 36 men and 40 women resident as patients in the wards.

Since last visit 3 men and 8 women have been admitted, 11 in all. Of these 8 were transferred to the wards from the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, and 2 were transferred from the ordinary wards of the Poorhouse. One was returned to the wards from a private dwelling, for which he had proved unsuitable. Nine patients—5 men and 4 women, have been discharged. Three of these were sent to the Royal Asylum, 1 was sent to Ireland, 1 was taken home by her husband, and 4 were boarded out with strangers. Two women have died.

There has been no accident. One patient escaped, but was brought back after a few days absence.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition, clean in person and suitably clothed. The female patients, among whom there has generally been a considerable amount of excitement on the occasion of previous visits, were tranquil and orderly in behaviour.

This improvement in the condition of the female patients is attributed to the fact that efforts have been made with successful results to induce a larger number to engage in work. More than double the number are employed in the washinghouse than was formerly the case; and the number engaged in needlework has also been increased. The men are at present engaged in harvest work.

The wards were found in good order. The ventilation of the shoe-room on the male side has been improved, and further improvement is about to be made.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,  
8th January 1887.

Hamilton Poorhouse.

There are 14 men and 14 women at present resident as patients in these wards. Since last visit 1 man and 6 women have been admitted, 3 men and 1 woman have been removed, and 1 man and 3 women have died. Of the 4 patients discharged, 3 were transferred to the District Asylum at Bothwell, and 1 was boarded out with a relation. The deaths are registered as having been due to old age in 2 cases, and to consumption of the bowels and to anaemia—each in 1 case.

The wards were found in excellent order, and their appearance has been considerably improved by the recent changes and repairs. It may be anticipated also that decided benefit will be derived from the improvements that have been effected in the drainage and other sanitary arrangements.

The patients were well clothed, clean, apparently well nourished, and expressed contentment with their treatment. They seem to be suitably and efficiently cared for.

A female patient to whom a considerable amount of liberty had been permitted has become pregnant. Enquiry has been made into the circumstances by the Procurator Fiscal and he has seen no reason to take further proceedings.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,  
1st September 1887.Appendix B.  
Commissioners'  
Entries.

There are 16 men and 14 women at present in the wards.  
Since last visit 3 men and 1 woman have been admitted, and 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged. No death has taken place.

Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

J. R., one of the men admitted since last visit, is not suitable for treatment in an establishment of this kind, and he should be removed to an asylum. Besides being an epileptic, having fits very frequently, he is helpless and extremely dirty in his habits. There is only one attendant in the wards, and it is impossible to give such a patient the care and attention which he needs. R. was not transferred from an asylum to the poorhouse but came into it directly from his home.

Hamilton  
Poorhouse.

The airing courts were found in a very satisfactory and greatly improved state. Comfortable seats have been introduced, and these are much appreciated by the patients.

The wards were very clean and tidy, and the inmates were entirely free from excitement or complaint. They are in good bodily health, and their aspect indicated a suitable dietary and sufficient exercise in the open air. The attention which continues to be given to the industrial occupation of the inmates of both sexes deserves much commendation.

The books and registers are carefully and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,  
17th March 1887.Inveresk  
Poorhouse.

There are 16 men and 14 women at present in the wards.  
Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged recovered, and 1 woman has died.

There are 2 empty beds on the female side.

The house was in excellent order, and all parts of it were scrupulously clean. The inmates were comfortably and tidily clothed, and their aspect indicated a suitable and sufficient dietary and abundant exercise in the open air. They were entirely free from complaint. Everything seen during the visit indicated that they are subjected to no irksome discipline.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be correctly kept and written up to date.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,  
5th September 1887.

The only changes that have taken place in the *personnel* of the wards since last visit are the admission of 1 male inmate from the Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum, and the discharge of 1 male as recovered.

There has been no death. The number of the inmates is 30. Sixteen men and 14 women.

One man and 1 woman are at present confined to bed from the infirmities of old age; but the general health of the inmates is satisfactory.

There has been no accident since last visit. All the patients are industrially employed except 2 men and 3 women. They were all found suitably clothed; and they appear to be adequately provided for in every way.

Their treatment is kindly and judicious. On the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee they were provided with a special entertainment which seems to have been much enjoyed. And on that occasion a set of bowls was presented to the men which has proved a very useful addition to their means of recreation.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,  
13th April 1887.Kincardine  
Poorhouse.

There are 21 men and 21 women at present in the wards.  
Since last visit 2 men and 2 women have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged, and 2 men have died. Only one patient was found in bed. Twenty-seven of the 42 inmates are actively and usefully employed. During the visit there was a complete absence of excitement, and no patient made any



Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

## Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

## Kincardine Poorhouse.

complaint. Everything that was seen indicates a careful and kindly management. A good dinner was neatly served to the women at the time of the visit, and satisfaction with it was freely expressed; several of the inmates spoke with pleasure of a dance which is to take place to-night. Occasional entertainments of this kind are of undoubted use in promoting contentment and in making the management easy.

The wards were as usual in good order, and the condition of the patients was quite satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,  
22nd July 1887.

The wards continue to be fully occupied, the present number of inmates being 42—21 men and 21 women, which is the number for which the establishment is licensed.

Since last visit 1 man has been removed to a private dwelling, and 1 man has been admitted from the Montrose Royal Asylum.

There was again evidence of kindly and liberal treatment of the inmates combined with a due regard to economical management; there was great contentment manifested.

The patients were suitably clothed, and have their wants adequately provided for.

The wards were as usual in excellent order.

One patient subject to fits of excitement is unsuitable for treatment in the wards, and steps have been taken to transfer him to the asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,  
21st May 1887.

There are 16 men and 16 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 women have been admitted, 1 man has been removed to a private dwelling, and 1 woman has died of phthisis.

The patients were as usual found in excellent condition. There was no manifestation of excitement among them, and no complaints were made. They seem to be adequately provided for, and treated with kindness and good judgment.

The wards were found clean and in good order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,  
31st August 1887.

There are 16 men and 16 women at present in the wards, so that all the beds are occupied. No admission, discharge, or death, has taken place since last visit.

The state of the wards and the condition of the inmates were as usual satisfactory. Of the 32 patients resident, 31 are more or less usefully employed.

The books and registers were found in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,  
13th April 1887.

There are 25 men and 25 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 5 women have been admitted, 1 man and 2 women have been discharged, and 2 women have died.

The defects in the drainage, which were alluded to in the last 2 reports, have been remedied in a way which appears to be quite satisfactory; a small wash-house has been erected on the female side. This is an addition to the wards which cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on the women. An improvement has also taken place in the female airing court, and the cheerfulness and comfort of all the four dormitories are increased by the introduction of carpeting. There is a considerable increase of the number of pictures in the wards, and several rooms have been oil painted, and several others are about to be painted.

## Linlithgow Poorhouse.

## Old Machar Poorhouse.

The wards were in very good order, and the condition of the inmates was quite satisfactory. The state of the body clothing and of the beds attracted favourable notice. Appendix B.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept. Commissioners' Entries.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,  
21st July 1887.

Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

Old Machar  
Poorhouse.

There are 25 men and 24 women at present resident as patients in the wards; one woman whose name is on the register is absent, having escaped on the occasion of the annual picnic which took place on the 26th of last month. It is not thought that she is likely either to injure herself or any one else, and as she had been a hawker by occupation, it is probable she will not suffer from want. The only other changes that have taken place since last visit are the discharge of one man as recovered, and the transfer of a man to take his place from the Royal Asylum.

All the inmates except three were at the annual picnic. The only inmates unemployed are regarded as unable to work on account of the feebleness of mind. The numbers employed at present are 23 men and 16 women.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the inmates were in a satisfactory condition. The present management of the establishment seems to be efficient.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,  
20th January 1887.

There are 20 men and 18 women at present resident as patients in the wards. Old Monkland  
Poorhouse.

Since last visit 8 patients have been admitted, 5 men and 3 women. Six of the admissions were patients transferred from asylums. One was transferred from the ordinary wards of the poorhouse, and 1 is a weak-minded person found wandering in the neighbourhood. One woman has been discharged recovered, 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged unrecovered, having been removed to asylums, and 1 woman has died. The death was due to apoplexy.

One accident, not of a serious character, is recorded in the register. There has been no escape.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition. They were comfortably clothed and clean, and they were orderly in conduct.

An excellent well cooked dinner was served during the visit.

No complaints of any kind were made, and the requirements of the patients seem to be provided for in a liberal and judicious manner.

The industrial occupation of the patients continues to be well attended to. Twelve of each sex are regularly employed. When, as at present, from the state of the weather out-door labour is not available for the men, they are engaged in sawing and breaking wood for firewood which is sold at a remunerative price in the neighbourhood. There is insufficient room undercover, however, for carrying on this work satisfactorily. It would be a great advantage if a shed were erected near the boiler house where the work might be done without crowding the men so much. With persons in the condition of such patients engaged in work of this kind there is danger of irritation arising when they have insufficient elbowroom, and there is always a risk of untoward accident.

The wards were found in admirable order throughout.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,  
2nd September 1887.

Since last visit the wards have been licensed to receive 50 patients or 10 more than they were formerly licensed to receive.

There are 25 men and 25 women in the establishment at present, so that all the beds are occupied. Since the extension of the license 6 men and 8 women have been admitted, and 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged.

Appendix B. No death has occurred, and the present state of the bodily health of the inmates is good.

Commissioners' Entries. Both the state of the wards and the condition of the inmates were highly satisfactory, and everything that was seen indicated painstaking, good sense, and kindness in the management.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. There are 18 men and 12 women actively employed in useful work.

Old Monkland Poorhouse. It is strongly recommended that advantage should be taken of the first opportunity of acquiring more land, so that there may continue to be a sufficiency of out-door work for the men.

The cultivation of the grounds, now in possession of the establishment, is very successful.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place.

It is suggested that the rooms occupied by the head attendants should each be furnished with a small press, having a good and special lock, in which medicaments, whether for internal or external use, may be kept.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,  
13th January 1887.

Perth Poorhouse. There are 20 men and 18 women at present in these wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 2 women have been admitted, 1 woman has been replaced in the District Asylum, and 2 women have died.

The wards were found in a comfortable condition. The men are reduced to idleness, except for a little household work, on account of the recent snowstorm which confines them to the house; but they are said to have had regular work and exercise in the open air during the past year when the weather permitted. The women were found employed at household work in the wards, in the kitchen, and in the laundry, and also sewing and knitting.

The patients were all orderly in behaviour and appeared to be contented. No complaints were made.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,  
13th June 1887.

There are 20 men and 19 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men and 2 women have been admitted, 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged, and 1 man has died.

The men walk beyond the grounds twice a week. There have been 12 such walks this year, beginning at the end of April. The women have only one country walk weekly, and it is recommended that they should have two, and that a record of the date of every walk into the country should be kept, and of the number of women who form the party.

All the patients admitted came from the District Asylum; and of the two patients discharged, one was boarded out, and the other was discharged as recovered. This last remains voluntarily resident in the lunatic wards, till a situation is found for her.

The wards were in good order, and the condition of the patients satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined.

LUNATIC WARDS, St CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE,  
16th March 1887.

St Cuthbert's Poorhouse. There are 15 men at present in the wards.

Since last visit 3 men have been admitted and 4 have been discharged. No death has taken place. Of the 4 patients discharged 2 were transferred to care in private dwellings, and 2 were sent back to the asylum as unsuitable for care in the wards of a poorhouse. Two of the 3 patients admitted were transferred to the wards from the asylum.

Since the wards were opened 11 patients have been discharged, and of these 8 have been boarded out. There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. One accident is recorded, involving fracture of the humerus. It occurred



in a scuffle between two patients, one of whom was at once sent back to the Appendix B. asylum. The injured man is recovering satisfactorily.

The patients at present in the wards appear to be suitable for treatment in such an establishment. Their condition was regarded as very satisfactory. Fourteen of the 15 are actively engaged in healthy and profitable out-door work, the only idle patient being the one whose arm was broken. They were entirely without excitement or complaint. They are in good bodily health, and their aspect indicated a suitable and sufficient dietary. Their body clothing is comfortable and tidy, and due attention seems to be paid to personal cleanliness. Commissioners Entries, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. St Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

The sleeping arrangements are excellent. All parts of the wards were found clean and in good order.

The dayroom has a look of cheerfulness and comfort, and the surroundings of the patients generally are such as experience shows to promote contentment and ease of management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE,  
24th November 1887.

There are 16 patients at present in the wards. The wards are therefore fully occupied, 16 being the number of patients for which they are licensed.

Since last visit 7 patients have been admitted. Five were transferred to the wards from Morningside Asylum, 1 was transferred from the ordinary wards of the Poorhouse, and 1 was brought from a private dwelling where he had been boarded, but for which he was found unsuitable. Six patients have been discharged, 2 as recovered, 2 sent to Morningside Asylum, and 2 placed in private dwellings. There has been no death.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. There has been no accident, and no escape.

All the patients now in the wards appear to be suitable, except one man who is somewhat irritable and excitable, and whom it may be necessary to transfer to the asylum.

All are regularly employed at out-door labour. This is satisfactory, as it is not only profitable for the institution, but best for the patients.

The patients are suitably clothed, and all their requirements seem to be adequately provided for.

The wards were found in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,  
3rd January 1887.

There are 18 men and 14 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man has died, and 1 woman has been sent back to the Dumfries Asylum, having been found too violent in conduct to be properly cared for in this establishment. Wigtown Poorhouse.

The walls of the female dormitory, whose dampness is referred to in the preceding entry, are now a good deal drier, owing to a drain having been carried round the outside of the building, and it is hoped that the dampness will before long disappear entirely. As soon as the walls are dry they should be repapered.

Nothing has been done towards providing additional press accommodation. In the female dayroom, at present, it is frequently necessary to leave work done by patients, which should be locked up, lying in a heap on the floor, or on the seats. This interferes both with order and discipline. The recommendation in the preceding entry in regard to this matter is therefore repeated. The present press should be enlarged or a new one procured, and a chest of drawers should be supplied.

The recommendation in regard to the provision of a storeroom is also repeated.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. The supply of clothing for the men is somewhat deficient at present, but it is understood that an additional supply is to be got immediately.

The out-door treatment of the men has been found both useful in the treatment of the patients, and a source of profit to the establishment. It is understood that an additional extent of land could be worked by them with advantage. It is very desirable that they should be kept fully supplied with

Appendix B. work of a kind for which they are fit. An extension of the amount of land would  
 Commissioners' therefore be judicious, if a favourable opportunity should offer.  
 Entries. The wards were found in good order, and the management of the establish-  
 Lunatic Wards ment seems to be sufficient in every way.  
 of Poorhouses. The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and  
 correctly kept.

Wigtown  
 Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,  
 27th June 1887.

There are 19 men and 15 women at present in the wards. The only change since last visit is the admission of 2 patients, a man and a woman. The walls of the small female dormitory seem now to be quite dry. They have been lined with wood to the height of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and are about to be papered and painted. Additional press accommodation has been provided in the female dayroom, and is proving very useful. A wardrobe has also, at very little expense, been provided for the female attendant. B. D. is not a suitable patient for treatment in these wards and should be sent back to the asylum. He is an epileptic, who strikes his fellow patients, and needs more attention than can be given to him here. The new clothing supplied to the men is very satisfactory.

The wards were found in good order and clean, and the inmates appeared to be in fair bodily health. They were entirely without excitement or complaint. All that was seen indicated a careful and kind management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

Institutions  
 for Imbeciles.

*Institutions for Imbeciles.*

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 31st March 1887.

Baldovan  
 Institution.

There are 32 boys and 23 girls at present in the institution; of these, 3 boys and 2 girls are private boarders.

Since last visit 6 boys and 2 girls have been admitted—1 boy being a private boarder; and 1 girl, also a private boarder, has died. No pupil has been removed.

One of the children is at present in the municipal hospital, recovering from an attack of scarlet fever. The disease appeared in the institution in February, but the measures taken to prevent its spreading appear to have been successful.

The wards were as usual in excellent order, and the condition of the children was in all respects satisfactory. The majority of them cannot be described as educable, but these are carefully nursed, and receive as far as possible a useful training. The efforts to teach those who are teachable are well directed and are attended with a gratifying success.

The books are correctly kept.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 15th July 1887.

There are 53 children at present in the institution. Of these, 2 boys and 2 girls are private boarders, and 29 boys and 20 girls are paupers.

Since last visit 2 pauper boys have been admitted. One boy who was a private boarder has been taken home, and 2 pauper boys have been removed to their parishes. One girl who was suffering from tuberculosis has died.

There is no change in the condition of the institution to record. The children continue to be well cared for, and the wards were found in their usual excellent order.

Fortunately the occurrence of scarlet fever referred to in the preceding entry was limited to the single case there mentioned. There were two cases also in the adjoining orphanage, but it may be taken as a favourable indication of the hygienic condition of the establishment that the disease did not spread more widely.

The books are accurately kept.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 15th January and 10th February 1887.

Larbert  
 Institution.

The number of children who were inmates of the institution on the second day of this visit is 177. Of these, 17 boys and 9 girls were private boarders, 45 boys and 35 girls were maintained by the subscribers to the institution, and 55 boys and 16 girls were paupers.

Since last visit 4 boys and 1 girl have been admitted as private boarders,

10 boys and 9 girls have been elected by the subscribers, and 9 boys and 2 girls have been sent by parochial boards. The total number of admissions is therefore 35. Appendix B.

The discharges are made up of 8 boys and 2 girls, whose time of residence as elected inmates had expired, of 8 boys and 1 girl who had been private boarders, and of 2 pauper girls. Of the total number discharged (21) 17 had derived decided benefit from their training in the institution, and 4 were considered not to have undergone any improvement. One of the boys had reached the period of adolescence, and was regarded as able to take a useful part in farm work when he returned home, 1 girl was considered fit to be a household servant, and one received a situation in the institution as a housemaid. Commissioners  
Entries.  
Institutions  
for Imbeciles.  
Larbert  
Institution.

There have been 4 deaths, all boys. Epilepsy was the cause of death in 2 cases, tuberculosis in 1 case, and bronchitis in 1 case.

The children were found in admirable order, clean, and neat in person and dress, and giving abundant evidence of contentment and happiness.

All attend school except 12 boys and 5 girls whose physical condition renders them unfit. Sixty-five boys and 35 girls are engaged in learning the lessons taught in ordinary schools, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic; and though many are unable to get beyond the most elementary stage, some attain to a very gratifying degree of efficiency.

Forty boys and 20 girls receive a training suited to those of lower capacity, but all receive training of a character intended to develop their powers of orderliness and usefulness.

Last summer, in addition to the usual school work, the performance of a musical *Kinderspiel* was attempted, and it is understood, carried out very successfully. A similar entertainment was also given last December at which the Directors, the relatives of the children, and the residents in the neighbourhood were largely represented. This performance was repeated on the second day of this visit; and it is only fair to Mr Skene and the teachers to say that it reflects great credit on them all. The most satisfactory feature in the performance was that it was entirely carried out by the children themselves, with the exception of the instrumental music. The preparation of the piece must have involved considerable labour on the part of the teachers; but it is proper to recognise that it resulted not only in a great amount of pleasure to the children, but it was also a very practical and successful contribution to the development of their mental capacities.

The Gate Lodge has now been erected, and it is expected that it will be occupied in the course of the summer. It seems to be well adapted for its purpose. The new water-closets are also furnished, and will prove a useful addition to the accommodation.

It is satisfactory to find that the financial position of the institution is such that the Directors will now be warranted in going on with the further improvements which the development of the establishment requires. The most urgently required of these is the re-arrangement of the stores and the adjoining rooms, which has been frequently under consideration by the Directors. It is also recommended that the construction of a covered passage from the school rooms to the dining-hall should be undertaken, that a large playroom should be erected, and that a porch similar in character to that recently erected should be added to the doorway near the east end of the girls' division. These alterations and additions have always been regarded as desirable, but the increase in the number of children rendering it necessary to utilise every available part of the accommodation as dayrooms and dormitories, makes the providing of a general playroom a more evident requirement than it formerly was. Every increase in the size of the establishment also renders the present store accommodation more obviously inadequate.

The books and registers of the institution are regularly and correctly kept.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 13th June 1887.

There are 175 children at present in the institution. Of these, 20 boys and 10 girls are private boarders, 42 boys and 34 girls are maintained by the subscribers to the institution, and 54 boys and 15 girls are maintained by parochial boards. These figures show an increase of 4 in the number of private boarders.



## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Larbert Institution.

Since last visit 5 boys and 2 girls have been admitted, 3 boys and 3 girls have been discharged, and 3 boys have died.

The visit was made early, and the general gathering of the children into school was seen. The first work of the teachers, before the morning prayer and hymn, was to examine the dress of each child, to see that the boots were neatly laced, that all buttons were in order, and that faces, hands, and nails were clean; where anything was defective the child was sent back to its nurse. I do not think it probable that in many ordinary schools could such a troop of fresh clean and tidily dressed children be seen. In the great attention given to matters of this kind there is an undoubted practical benefit conferred on the children. It constitutes a most useful part of their training. It will all through their lives lessen the distance by which their defective condition separates them from their fellows. As another illustration of what is done in this direction, it was seen with satisfaction that combing and dressing the hair is made a regular lesson.

The children were afterwards visited in the subsidiary school and work rooms. The earnestness shown in teaching them, the efforts to keep them interested, and the general success of this part of their education was highly gratifying.

Advantage is taken of the presence of a blind boy in the school to make it a continuous lesson in benevolence. It was most pleasing to see the way in which he was guided from one part of the school to another, and helped in other things.

This institution exists for the purpose of giving to imbecile children all the education and training which they are capable of receiving, and it must be gratifying to the Directors that it fulfils its purpose in so marked a manner, and that the work in it is carried on with so much painstaking and good common sense.

The superintendent's garden has been laid out in grass and given up to the feeble private boarders and other children in the nursery.

The porch referred to in the last entry has proved so useful that the erection of another, further to the east, is strongly recommended. It will allow of another large part of the corridor being used with safety as a playroom in wet or cold weather, and this is very important, because the amount of accommodation which can be so used is very limited.

Now that the institution is in so prosperous a financial position, it seems to the Reporter that the Directors should seriously consider whether the time has not been reached when the erection of a large detached covered exercise and amusement hall is warranted; such a hall as would be superior to any thing of the kind attached to any school for the education of imbecile children in the kingdom. From November to the end of April a very large proportion of the children seldom leave their dayrooms or schoolrooms. They are in a feeble state of health, and it is not safe to send them to play in the open air in unfavourable states of the weather. They are thus deprived for a large part of the year of the most important of all the means employed to improve their condition, namely, active exercise and play. It is almost certain that sooner or later such a hall as is here recommended will be erected. It will not be quite easy to determine what its size, character, and site, should be, and the determination of these points should receive long and careful consideration.

It has been resolved to carry out the changes in the stores which have often been suggested in previous reports, and also to construct a covered connection between the schoolrooms and the dining-hall. This last should be made as neat and sightly as possible.

No accident has occurred since last visit, and for more than a year only 2 changes have taken place among the 21 nurses who are employed in the institution.

The books and registers were as usual found to be kept with care and accuracy.

## LUNATIC DEPARTMENT OF H.M. GENERAL PRISON.

PERTH, 14th January 1887.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

General  
Prison, Perth.

Sir,—I have to report that I visited the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison here to-day.

There are at present 56 persons detained in the wards, of whom 41 are men and 15 are women. Appendix B.

Since last visit 3 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 4 men and 3 women have been discharged, and 2 men have died. The deaths were due to phthisis pulmonalis, and to paralysis. Commissioners' Entries.

Important alterations are at present going on in the male section of the Department. A new lavatory and water-closets are being constructed in a one-storey projection connected with the dayrooms, and the dayroom accommodation is being enlarged by utilising the space obtained by the removal of the present lavatory and water-closets. A system of heating by hot water pipes is also being introduced into both dayrooms and dormitories. These alterations will improve the accommodation in a very desirable way. General Prison, Perth.

Making due allowance for the disturbing effect of the alterations, the wards were found in admirable order; and the inmates are treated in a judicious and efficient manner. The employment of the men in out-door labour continues to be attended with excellent results, both as regards the improvement of their mental condition and the facilitating of their management.

I again recommend the case of G. S. for consideration, as that of a man for whose case the restraints of an ordinary asylum would amply provide against any danger to which his mental condition could give rise.

PERTH, 15th and 16th June 1887.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

Sir,—I have to report that I visited the Lunatic Department of H. M. General Prison at Perth on the 15th and 16th June, and that I found the state of the wards and the condition of the inmates highly satisfactory; no inmate was found in seclusion or under any form of mechanical restraint, and everything that was seen showed ability and painstaking in the management.

There are 37 men and 15 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men have been admitted and 6 have been discharged.

The structural changes in the Hall of the male wards promise to be a great improvement. One of the water-closet seats is too much in view, but it is understood that this defect is to be remedied.

It is suggested that a door should be put at the bottom of the stair leading from the hall to the sleeping rooms. This will remove anxiety regarding the exposed piping being used by suicidal patients. It will also cut off a place in which patients can seek concealment. For reasons more or less of the same nature it is suggested that the short passage leading to the furnace stair should be closed by a door at the hall end.

The conversion of the male dormitory into two rows of single rooms seems a practically useful change.

The arrangements for the heating of the sleeping apartments, &c. in the male wards are completed, but there has been no opportunity yet of satisfactorily testing their efficiency.

In the wards for women it is suggested that the partitions in the projection containing the bath, lavatory, water-closet, &c., should be pulled down, and the whole space converted into one room—the water-closets, lavatory, bath, and sink, being re-arranged. It is suggested also that the dishes should not be washed in this place, but in the kitchen, where a sink of *greenheart* wood should be provided to prevent breakages of the plates, cups, &c.

The piano in the women's dayroom is worn out, and I venture to suggest that advantage should be taken of any opportunity that occurs of getting an upright or cottage piano at a small price. The piano has proved a great boon to the women, and has increased their usefulness and contentment.

Appendix C.

## APPENDIX C.

Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.GENERAL REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF PATIENTS  
IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

## REPORT BY DR SIBBALD.

Report by Dr  
Sibbald.

I have to report that during the past year I visited the patients in private dwellings resident in the county of Midlothian. The following statement shows the number of each class of patients visited :—

## PRIVATE PATIENTS—

<i>Under Curatory—</i>	M.	F.	T.			
Resident with strangers,	5	8	13			
Resident with relatives,	3	6	9			
<i>Not under Curatory—</i>						
Resident with strangers,	3	17	20			
Total private patients,	—	—	—	11	31	42

## PAUPER PATIENTS—

Resident with strangers,	16	54	70			
Resident with relatives,	23	32	55			
Total pauper patients,	—	—	—	39	86	125
Total private and pauper,				50	117	167

The following statement shows the number of each class, according as they were provided for, either as single patients or in specially licensed houses :—

## PRIVATE PATIENTS—

	M.	F.	T.
Single patients,	10	17	27
In specially licensed houses,	1	14	15

## PAUPER PATIENTS—

Single patients,	32	45	77
In specially licensed houses,	7	41	48
Total,	50	117	167

Every patient under visitation was as usual separately reported on to the Board immediately after being visited ; and, except in a few cases where improvements were suggested and at once carried into effect, all were found suitably provided for.

In previous general reports I have described at length the special characteristics of the county in regard to the position of the patients in private dwellings ; and there has been nothing special in the occurrences of the past year which seems to me to call for remark.

*Private Patients.*—During the year 3 female patients have been placed on the register of private patients, and 1 female patient has been transferred to



this county from another locality. One male patient has ceased to be under visitation by being taken home by his relatives; 4 female patients have been transferred to asylums; and 2 female patients have died. Appendix C.

*Pauper Patients.*—The changes that have taken place among the pauper patients are shown in the following statement:—

	M.	F.	T.	Reports on Patients in Private Dwellings.
Placed upon the Register in 1887, . . . . .	1	2	3	Report by Dr Sibbald.
Transferred from other counties, . . . . .	1	1	2	
Transferred from asylums, . . . . .	4	12	16	
Total additions to the numbers in } Midlothian, . . . . .	6	15	21	
Recovered, . . . . .	0	1	1	
Transferred to other counties, . . . . .	2	4	6	
Transferred to asylums, . . . . .	1	3	4	
Removed from Poor Roll, . . . . .	1	1	2	
Died, . . . . .	1	3	4	
Total removals, . . . . .	5	12	17	

As has been stated in previous reports, a large number of the pauper lunatics chargeable to parishes in Midlothian, who are provided for in private dwellings, are boarded in other counties, the majority being in the county of Fife.

## Appendix C.

## REPORT BY DR FRASER.

Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.  
Report by Dr  
Fraser.

TABLE showing the Number of Patients visited and reported on in 1887.

COUNTIES VISITED.	Parishes Visited.	Pauper Patients.									Number of Patients Visited.	Number of Visits Paid.
		Private and Curatory Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.							
					Single Patients.							
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
1. Ayr, . . . . .	33.	4	1	5	33	51	84	11.	35	46	135	186
2. Banff, . . . . .	15	3	1	4	13	25	38	.	6	6	43	48
3. Berwick, . . . . .	13	4	2	6	4	17	21	3	3	6	33	33
4. Caithness, . . . . .	9	1	.	1	28	34	62	2	1	3	66	71
5. Clackmannan, . . . . .	3	1	2	3	.	3	3	.	.	.	6	6
6. Dumbarton, . . . . .	7	1	1	2	3	8	11	.	.	.	13	13
7. Elgin, . . . . .	13	3	5	8	13	18	31	4	8	12	51	56
8. Forfar, . . . . .	25	2	1	3	34	40	74	5	14	19	96	98
9. Haddington, . . . . .	12	7	6	13	10	10	20	4	6	10	43	44
10. Inverness, . . . . .	14	1	4	5	34	62	96	7	16	23	124	142
11. Kirkcudbright, . . . . .	13	2	2	4	8	11	19	1	3	4	27	27
12. Lanark, . . . . .	21	10	5	15	42	73	115	22	25	57	187	248
13. Nairn, . . . . .	4	.	.	.	3	5	8	.	.	.	8	8
14. Orkney, . . . . .	13	.	.	.	12	18	30	.	.	.	30	31
15. Peebles, . . . . .	4	1	4	5	.	3	3	.	.	.	8	8
16. Renfrew, . . . . .	14	1	4	5	7	16	23	.	1	1	29	30
17. Roxburgh, . . . . .	10	2	9	11	5	6	11	2	.	2	24	24
18. Selkirk, . . . . .	3	.	1	1	1	3	4	.	.	.	5	5
19. Shetland, . . . . .	12	.	.	.	23	21	44	2	1	3	47	48
20. Stirling, . . . . .	16	2	2	4	13	17	30	32	69	101	135	241
21. Sutherland, . . . . .	11	.	.	.	14	20	34	.	1	1	35	35
22. Wigtown, . . . . .	13	.	.	.	19	23	42	.	.	.	42	50
Totals, . . . . .	278	45	50	95	319	484	803	95	199	294	1192	1452

## GENERAL RESULTS FOR 1887.

A comparison of the numbers contained in the above Table with those in a similar Table published last year shows that there has been—

1. An increase of 15 in the total number of patients visited.
2. An increase of 83 in the number of visits paid.
3. An increase of 9 in the number of private patients visited.
4. A decrease of 24 in the number of pauper patients visited who are provided for singly.
5. An increase of 30 in the number of pauper lunatics visited who are provided for in specially licensed houses.
6. An increase of 6 in the number of pauper lunatics provided for in private dwellings in my district.

Appendix C.  
Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.  
Report by Dr  
Fraser.

It will be seen from the above statement, that the system of providing for the harmless and incurable insane in private dwellings continues to extend although the increase in my district falls short of that in 1886. The efforts to extend the private-dwelling system have not in my experience, however, been steady and continuous. They have in one year been characterised by energy and in the next a relaxation has occurred. In 1887 there were no special efforts made in my district like those which were made during 1886 in the Ayr District and in the parish of Barony. I have previously pointed out that in a large proportion of cases it is only when asylums become crowded that the Parochial Authorities of the districts which are supplied with accommodation by these asylums are led to make earnest attempts to board out the harmless and incurable insane. The authorities of one institution after another and of one parish after another take the matter of boarding out in hand as the accommodation for their insane becomes overtaxed. On the other hand, where there is ample asylum accommodation the boarding out of patients is apt to be either neglected or but languidly carried out. It is right, however, to point out that when an accumulation of harmless and incurable patients has been allowed to take place in an asylum and has then been dispersed by a special effort, the boarding out must for sometime after that effort appear by comparison to be in abeyance. A review of the three years during which I have worked in this district shows that the number of the pauper insane in private dwellings within the district has risen from 1087 in 1885 to 1192 in 1887, an increase of 105 in three years. Such an increase in an asylum population of that number within the same period would be viewed with some concern and perhaps alarm. But no such feelings are aroused when the increase relates to the number of the insane in private dwellings. For what does this increase mean? It means in the first place the setting free of a considerable amount of asylum accommodation for the use of those lunatics who really require it, and also a reduction in the cost of maintenance of those who have been removed from asylums, and it means in the second place that a class of lunatics have been placed in domestic, homely, and congenial surroundings greatly to their own advantage and happiness and without endangering the safety of the public. When these things are taken into consideration the growth of the number of insane who are provided for in private dwellings cannot fail to be regarded as satisfactory.

#### GENERAL CONDITION OF THE INSANE IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

I am able to say from prolonged experience that, speaking broadly, the condition of the insane who are provided for in private dwellings, and are under the supervision of the Board, continues to be satisfactory. The system of providing for harmless and incurable lunatics in private dwellings is becoming more and more a feature of the Scottish lunacy administration, and hitherto it has proved beneficial both to the insane and to the ratepayers. This opinion rests on ten years' intimate knowledge of the working of the private-dwelling system.

The chief advantages of the system of providing for a certain class of the insane in private dwellings appear to me to be the following:—

1st. It provides for harmless, incurable, and easily managed lunatics in a manner which does not involve the building of costly asylums for them, and which tends to prevent the unnatural gathering together of the insane in large numbers.

2nd. The cost of the maintenance of the insane so provided for is less than the cost of those provided for in asylums.

3rd. It gives to many of the insane natural surroundings and domestic care, which increase their comfort, contentment, and happiness, and which promote good bodily health, as is shown by the tables of mortality.

4th. It gives to many of the insane an opportunity of becoming self-supporting.

It confers all these advantages on the insane and on the ratepayers without interfering with the safety of the public.

It needed courage on the part of Sir Arthur Mitchell, who was advocating this mode of providing for many of the insane, to give the dark side of the picture so honestly as he has done in his book on "The Insane in Private Dwellings," but he rightly held that the misery and neglect which he had found, and which he faithfully described, were no more a necessary feature of the care



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of the insane in private dwellings than were the cruelties long practised on patients in asylums a necessary feature of asylum management. Just as the treatment of lunatics in asylums had been improved, so he thought the treatment of them in private dwellings might be improved by an efficient supervision and a proper organisation of the system. What he predicted has long been true. Both in asylums and in private dwellings there will always be found cases more or less exceptional of persons who are not well cared for, but they are few in number as compared with what they once were. The improvement in both modes of providing for the insane is very great and satisfactory, and no one can condemn either system on the ground that some unsatisfactoriness is still found in it.

There are difficulties in working this, as there are in working every other system of providing for the insane. Two important difficulties arise out of—(1st) the unsuitability of some of the patients who are transferred from asylums to private dwellings, and (2nd) the unsuitability of some of the guardians and homes selected. It is the duty of the Deputy-Commissioners and of the local medical and poor-law authorities to rectify the evils which spring from these things as they occur.

## ADMISSIONS.

The number of admissions, that is, of pauper lunatics sanctioned by the Board to reside in private dwellings in my district in 1887 was 146, being 79 less than in 1886. The following table shows the number of new cases reported on in each county:—

1. Ayr, . . . . .	31	13. Nairn, . . . . .	3
2. Banff, . . . . .	2	14. Orkney, . . . . .	2
3. Berwick, . . . . .	6	15. Peebles, . . . . .	0
4. Caithness, . . . . .	8	16. Renfrew, . . . . .	3
5. Clackmannan, . . . . .	0	17. Roxburgh, . . . . .	3
6. Dumbarton, . . . . .	2	18. Selkirk, . . . . .	0
7. Elgin, . . . . .	11	19. Shetland, . . . . .	8
8. Forfar, . . . . .	13	20. Stirling, . . . . .	16
9. Haddington, . . . . .	2	21. Sutherland, . . . . .	2
10. Inverness, . . . . .	10	22. Wigtown, . . . . .	3
11. Kirkcudbright, . . . . .	3		
12. Lanark, . . . . .	18		
		Total, . . . . .	146

I find that during 1887 there have been among the above admissions 4 recoveries, 12 removals to asylums, 3 removals from the poor-roll, and 1 death,—20 discharges in all. The new cases in my district were thus by the end of the year reduced to 126.

Of the 146 admissions, 101 were removals from asylums or lunatic wards of poorhouses, and 45 were persons who were certified to be lunatics while residing in private dwellings, and whose continued residence there was sanctioned by the Board.

It seems to be sometimes thought that this mode of providing for the insane is not general over Scotland—that it does not occur in all parts of Scotland. It appears to be thought by some that the boarding-out system is confined to a few counties or districts. It will, however, be seen from the foregoing statement that, except in three small counties, Clackmannan, Peebles, and Selkirk, every county in my district has had a larger or smaller number of admissions during 1887, and that in fact the private-dwelling system is in general operation throughout the country. There are counties, no doubt, in which the number of admissions is comparatively large,—for example, Ayr has 31, Elgin 16, Forfar 13, Inverness 10, Lanark 18, and Stirling 16. This means that from the asylums of these counties the harmless and incurable insane are actively removed, or that they are counties easily accessible from asylums in which the boarding-out movement is active.

More would be done in the boarding out of the harmless and incurable insane belonging to many counties if they were not so distant from the asylums which contain their lunatics. This, for instance, is almost the sole reason why the removals from the Montrose Asylum of the harmless and incurable patients who belong to Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland are so few. The boarding-out of the harmless and incurable patients must in many cases be more or less

experimental; in other words, some of those who are expected to do well under private treatment are found on trial to be unsuitable and require to be sent back to the asylum, and consequently a Superintendent, though he may be of opinion that some of the patients in his asylum, who belong to distant counties, might properly be tried in private dwellings, yet is unwilling to take the responsibility of asking the parochial authorities to incur the expense of removing such patients to the distant parishes from which they came because he cannot be quite certain that they will prove suitable. The expense of transfer to such distant counties and back to the asylum may be very considerable. The expense of removing a patient from Shetland to the Montrose Asylum has been known to amount to £14.

Dr Howden, of the Montrose Asylum, is now endeavouring to board out the harmless and incurable insane belonging to Caithness, Orkney and Shetland, in private dwellings situated in the district round about the asylum. In this way the expensive journey is avoided, and it is hoped that these efforts will succeed. Experience shows that when the boarding-out of suitable patients is begun in a village or district, its further extension there is often an easy matter.

#### PRIVATE-DWELLING SYSTEM ADOPTED BY THE BARONY BOARD.

An important and interesting feature in the admissions to my district during the last two years was the addition of a large number of the harmless and incurable insane transferred by the Barony Parochial Board from the Woodilee Asylum to care in private dwellings. This is a new movement by this Board, and as it is instructive I think it may be useful if I say something of the causes of its adoption, about the steps taken by this Board to make themselves acquainted with the working of the private-dwelling system, and about the results of adopting the system.

The greater part of the Barony parish is situated in the city of Glasgow, and it is therefore an urban parish. Its population in 1881 was 264,509, and the number of lunatics chargeable to it on 1st January 1888 was 633.

Until within the last two years the Barony parish was one of those parishes which practically did nothing in the way of providing for the harmless and incurable insane paupers in private dwellings. There was in fact for many years active opposition on the part of this Board to every recommendation that some of the pauper lunatics chargeable to it should be transferred from the asylum to private care. The number of the insane chargeable to this parish who were in private dwellings therefore constituted a much smaller proportion of the whole number of the insane chargeable to the parish than was the case as regards many other similarly conditioned parishes. The actual number on 1st January 1868 was 14,—3 males and 11 females, and on 1st January 1878 there were only 12,—3 males and 9 females. The total number of lunatics chargeable to the Barony parish at those dates was respectively 200 and 401.

The Barony Parochial Board built a large asylum at Woodilee, which was opened for the reception of patients in 1873. On account of the absence of any effort to provide for those inmates who were harmless and incurable this asylum gradually filled, and in the course of a few years its accommodation became fully occupied. Extensions of the asylum were then made, but these were chiefly for male patients, and they gave little or no relief to the female department of the asylum, which consequently soon became overcrowded.

When this increase was going on the General Board repeatedly pointed out the smallness of the number of patients discharged unrecovered from the asylum, and the presence in the asylum of many harmless and incurable patients for whom asylum care and treatment were not necessary. It was not however until the overcrowding of the female side became serious that the propriety of providing for these harmless and incurable inmates in private dwellings came to be seriously considered by the Parochial Board. This occurred in 1885, and a Committee of the Parochial Board was appointed to investigate the private-dwelling system and report. This Committee issued circulars to the officials of 31 asylums and of 14 lunatic wards of poorhouses and to 39 inspectors of poor, inquiring into the experience and practice of these officials as to the boarding out of the harmless and incurable insane. The replies, which have been printed, are most instructive, and in the cases in which

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the writer had any experience of the private-dwelling system, they are favourable to its adoption. This Committee also visited a large number of the boarded-out insane in various parts of the country, "with the view of satisfying themselves of the expediency of recommending the adoption of the system in the interest of either the patients or ratepayers."

The Committee also entered into the financial aspect of the question, and stated in their Report that the following were the items of cost for 1885 per week in the asylum at Woodilee and for the lunatic paupers boarded in private dwellings at Balfroon.

<i>In the Asylum.</i>			<i>In Private Dwellings.</i>		
	s.	d.		s.	d.
1. Board (Provisions, Household Expenses, &c.),	5	4.11	1. Board (Provisions, Household Expenses, &c.,	7	0
2. Lodging, . . . . .	5	7.20	2. Lodging, . . . . .		
3. Clothing, . . . . .	0	8.33	3. Clothing, . . . . .	1	0
4. Supervision, &c., . . . .	1	11.71	4. Supervision, &c. (Visits by Medical Men and by Members and Officials of Parochial Board), . . . .	0	9
Total per week, . . . . .	13	7.35	Total per week, . . . . .	8	9
Per annum, £35, 7s. 9d.			Per annum, £22, 15s.		

The conclusions which the Committee came to after this full and careful inquiry are most interesting and instructive, and I therefore give them at length. They were—“(1) That the asylum, and particularly the division thereof allocated to females, is uncomfortably crowded; (2) that this crowding is caused by the accumulation of patients of both sexes—there being about 38 of each—whose cases are of a harmless and incurable nature, for whom detention in an asylum is unnecessary, and who without injury to themselves and danger to the public could be placed in private dwellings; (3) that their removal from the asylum to such dwellings would result in freer scope and increased facilities being given to the entire staff for consolidating their attention on those patients—of whom there are daily arrivals—whose cases are of an acute nature, and for whom removal to an asylum and treatment therein is imperative; (4) that experience has shown that their removal from the asylum leads in a considerable number of instances to the withdrawal of a claim for parochial assistance; (5) that the boarding out of the harmless and incurable patients would—by their removal from the routine and restraint of an asylum, and their location in a position and circumstances to lead a domestic life and more in conformity with their natural condition—be the means of increasing their happiness and adding to their enjoyment of existence, so far as that is compatible with their mental condition; (6) that the cost to the ratepayers of the adoption of the system, as shown by the foregoing statistics, would be less than the cost of keeping them in the asylum; and (7) that the boarding out of the harmless and incurable patients prevents unnecessary extension of the asylum and so saves money.”

The Committee, after a consideration of this report by the Parochial Board, obtained power to arrange for the removal of the harmless and incurable patients from the asylum and for their location in private dwellings. Accordingly the officials of the Parochial Board, under the able and energetic guidance of Mr Motion, set to work to secure suitable guardians and homes, and I am able to report that in two years there were 78 patients removed from the asylum and provided for in private dwellings; of these 31 were so transferred in 1887. The selection of cases has in my opinion been more frequently at fault than it has been in similar movements from other asylums, and consequently the number returned to the asylum within short periods of time has been comparatively large. Fifteen out of the 78 have had to be sent back as unsuitable. It is hoped that, as experience is gained as to the class of patients suitable for private dwellings, the proportion returned will not be so large.

This movement has called into existence a new colony or aggregation.



There are at present 22 patients located in the village and parish of Ballantrae. This village is at the southern extremity of the coast of Ayrshire and is a health resort. I am able, except in one or perhaps two cases, to report most favourably of the guardians and homes selected in this district and of the mental and bodily improvement which has taken place in the patients since their removal there. Four patients had to be returned to the asylum from this district as unsuitable mentally.

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The other boarded-out patients belonging to this parish are scattered through the counties of Stirling, Perth, Fife, and Lanark.

The following statement shows the change which has occurred in the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings chargeable to the Barony parish at the following dates:—

At 1st January 1878, there were 12,

1888, 89,

which is respectively 3·0 and 14·0 per cent. of the total number of lunatics chargeable to the parish at these dates.

It is hoped that as the movement has been successfully started it will be persevered with in an equally successful manner.

## DISCHARGES.

The number of discharges from all causes in my district in 1887 was 135, of which 19 were recoveries, 13 removals from the poor-roll, 53 removals to institutions, and 50 deaths.

### Discharges by Recovery.

Of the 19 recoveries, 7 occurred in the cases of patients who were visited during the period of probation from an asylum. Pauper patients at the expiry of their period of probation are visited by the Parochial Medical Officer, and if found to have recovered, are so certified, and removed from the register. If unrecovered, but not in a state requiring their return to the asylum, and if they still need parochial assistance, the sanction of the Board is obtained for their continued residence under private care.

Of the remaining 12 recoveries, several were patients who were certified to be sane after a residence of many years under private care. The case of one of the patients who was certified to be sane is so instructive as to deserve special notice. B. H., a woman over sixty years of age, was discharged as an unrecovered lunatic from an asylum after a residence in it of more than thirty-four years, and was placed under care in a specially licensed house. I failed, at the time of my visit to her, to discover any traces of insanity in her mental condition, and neither had the Parochial Medical Officer nor the guardian observed anything indicative of insanity either in her talk or in her conduct. On my recommendation she was kept under observation for three months, and at the end of that time a certificate was called for from the Parochial Medical Officer, who certified her to be "not insane." The patient asserted that she had been mentally the same for many years, and that her discharge was spoken of years ago, but, feeling comfortable in the asylum, she did not want to leave. She said, however, that she was quite happy and comfortable under private care, and that she had no desire to return to the asylum. The cost of her maintenance in this specially licensed house was less than a half what had been paid for her in the asylum. The removal of this patient was due to pressure upon the asylum authorities exercised by the Inspector of Poor.

*Discharges by Removal from the Poor-Roll.*

Of the 13 removals from the poor-roll, 4 were given over to the care of their friends at the termination of a probationary discharge from the asylum; 1 became possessed of property; 5 were, after having been under private care for years, taken over by their relatives, who were found to be able to maintain them without parochial assistance; and 2 were removed from the poor-roll because the Board refused on my recommendation to sanction the arrangements made for their care, and because their relatives refused to allow them to go to an asylum.

The remaining case of removal from the roll is an interesting and instructive one. It is that of a lunatic who became self-supporting. The history of the

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case is as follows:—J. M'C., a male, aged 66, was an inmate of an asylum for 5 years, from January 1878 to March 1883, at which date he was transferred to a private dwelling and placed under the guardianship of a stranger. He was the subject of hallucinations of sight, and was under the delusion that he was visited by spirits every night. He was at times restless at night, and spoke much to himself. He was a shoemaker by trade, and had, he said, worked regularly at his trade while in the asylum, and got nothing for it. When first visited, he was found grateful for his removal from the asylum, and he had already begun to work at his trade for people in the district, and to earn money. In the course of time he began to do a fair business, and when I visited him this year he was found making as much as £1 a week. I recommended the Board to bring this fact under the notice of the Inspector of Poor, and to call for other arrangements. The guardian at this time was receiving 7s. a week from the Parochial Board for his maintenance. The result of the Board's interference was that the Inspector of Poor reported that patient wished to be allowed to earn his own livelihood, and to maintain his wife and family. Accordingly he and also his wife and family were taken off the poor-roll. This man remains insane, for at my last visit I inquired into his mental condition, and found him still the subject of hallucinations, and liable to restless nights. He had, however, learned to control himself through the day. I can readily understand how his detention in an asylum on account of his delusions and hallucinations seemed to be justified, but his discharge has been productive of nothing but good to all concerned.

This is by no means an isolated case in my experience. I have known several patients who became self-supporting after removal from asylums, though they remained insane,—being still, as they had been certified to be on removal, incurable and harmless lunatics, though their insanity was usually less manifest. Such patients, no doubt, often work to great profit in asylums, but not to such profit as they do when out of asylums, where the profit goes directly to the patient and thus forms a stimulus to work. The relish of self-interest permeates the labour and energies of a lunatic out of an asylum, but is absent when he is detained in one.

*Discharges by Removal to Asylums.*

The removals to asylums may be regarded as consisting to some extent of the readmissions to asylums of those who have perhaps too hastily been discharged as recovered. A certain number of those who have quite properly been discharged as recovered again become insane, and require to be sent back to the asylum; so also a certain number of those who have been discharged as harmless and incurable, again become more or less acutely insane and unmanageable, and require to be sent back to the asylum. Of the 53 patients removed to asylums, 41 were sent back on account of becoming mentally unfit for care in private dwellings. Their period of residence in private dwellings varied from thirty years to a few days. When it is considered that these 41 cases of a return to asylums occurred among an insane population in private dwellings amounting to 1097, the number, I think, should not be regarded as large. Of the 12 remaining patients who were sent back to asylums, 3 were sent on account of the death of guardians, who could not be replaced, and 9 on account of the unfitness or unsatisfactoriness of guardians, though the patients themselves were suitable for domestic care. Most of these 12 patients will probably be again placed under private care when suitable guardians are found.

*Discharges by Death.*

The number of deaths in 1887, among the pauper patients in my district, was 50,—16 males and 34 females. This is 14 less than last year and gives a mortality of 4.1 per cent. on the whole number visited during the year. This low mortality must be regarded as very satisfactory.

The causes of death as certified by the local medical officers are as follows :— Appendix C.

1. Cerebral and Spinal Affections :—			Reports on Patients in Private Dwellings.
(1) Apoplexy and Paralysis, . . . . .	6		
(2) Epilepsy and Convulsions, . . . . .	5		
(3) Organic Brain Disease, . . . . .	2		
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2. Thoracic Affections :—			
(1) Consumption, . . . . .	1		
(2) Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, &c., . . . . .	8		
(3) Diseases of Heart, . . . . .	4		
	—	13	
3. Abdominal Affections :—			
(1) Inflammation of Stomach, &c., . . . . .	3		
(2) Diseases of Liver and Kidneys, . . . . .	5		
(3) Dysentery and Diarrhœa, . . . . .	2		
	—	10	
4. Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c., . . . . .	1		
5. General Debility and Old Age, . . . . .	13		
	—	14	
		50	
	Total	50	

The average age among the males was 52·6, and among the females, 61·1.

There has been no fatal accident during the year. It is interesting to note that only one death was certified to be due to consumption.

These facts—a mortality of 4·1, only one death due to consumption, no fatal accident, and an average age at death of 52·6 among the males, and 61·1 among the females—speak in a very satisfactory manner for the care of the insane in private dwellings.

#### ACCIDENTS.

I have this year to record the occurrence of two sexual accidents. Absolute security from such accidents cannot be obtained under any system. They have occurred even in the best conducted asylums, and it would not be justifiable to shut up in asylums, for the sake of such increased security as would thereby be obtained, the 683 female lunatics in my district, who are of child-bearing age. The danger of such accidents is carefully pointed out to the guardians, and strict supervision asked for. Should the circumstances of the patient, and of her home not promise sufficient protection, then steps are taken to secure this by a change of arrangements, or if necessary by removal to an asylum.

The details of the two accidents I have referred to are as follows :—

C. P. B., an imbecile woman, 25 years old, was intimated as a pauper lunatic in 1877, and her residence under the care of her mother was thereafter sanctioned. The mother and daughter lived in one of the suburbs of Glasgow, and their house was in a common stair. The patient was of pleasing appearance, and she was amiable, quiet, and docile. She showed no active eroticism. She could neither read nor write, and had no idea of numbers, but she was helpful in the work of the house, and could go a message. At every visit I made, the danger of sexual accident was strongly pointed out to the mother, who always asserted that she and a widowed daughter who lived with her, looked well after the patient at all times. In 1880 the Inspector of Poor was written to as to the particular danger which the patient ran, and he was asked to assure himself that the mother supervised the patient with sufficient care. In March 1887 he intimated to the Board that the patient was pregnant, and that a young man living in the same stair was believed to be the guilty party. He stated that the Parochial Board were reluctant to inform the Procurator-Fiscal of the matter, on account of the youth of the offender, and the respectability of his parents. The mother of the patient, it was added, did not wish the offence reported. The Board asked my opinion as to what in the circumstances should be done, and I wrote as follows,—“I beg to enter my protest against the inaction exhibited in this case. Inaction in such cases is, in my opinion, not in the interests of imbecile and idiotic women. The object of the 5th section (sub-section 2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act is to punish those who outrage



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imbecile and idiotic women, and if cases of outrage are allowed to go uninvestigated, such crimes will be sure to multiply. I therefore think that the Procurator-Fiscal should be immediately informed of what has occurred, and that a hope be expressed that he will make a searching investigation." This was accordingly done. In former times it was found very difficult to get any one convicted and punished for such outrages, but the new Criminal Law Amendment Act, in section 5, subsection 2, seems to me to provide a way of reaching a conviction more easily. Under this Act, (1) if the person outraged is an imbecile or an idiot, and (2) if the accused is proved to have committed the outrage knowing that she was an imbecile or idiot, a conviction follows. In this case the young man charged with the offence was tried before a jury, found guilty, and sentenced to four months imprisonment. In the defence it was denied that the woman was an imbecile, and an attempt was also made to show that she gave consent.

The second case was that of an imbecile, lethargic, and unattractive woman, over 44 years old, who had been tampered with sexually. Suspicion fell upon a man over sixty years old. He was a collector for a children's insurance company, and on calling for the fortnightly payment, he found the patient alone, and was then thought to have had connection with her. The guardian met the man going to the house as she was on the way to the garden with her washing, but, though she knew the patient was alone, she apprehended no danger, and did not at once return. The Board without delay wrote to the Procurator-Fiscal, expressing a hope that he would cause an investigation to be made. After a full inquiry, Crown Counsel, however, came to the conclusion that there were not sufficient grounds for instituting a prosecution, though it was admitted that the circumstances gave occasion to suspicion.

During the year I made careful enquiry as to the occurrence of accidents among the insane in private dwellings in my district, and I found they were as follows, (1) an epileptic fell into Girvan harbour, but was rescued and sustained no serious injury; he was removed to an asylum without delay; (2) an epileptic assaulted his guardian, and cut her face, in consequence of which he was removed to an asylum; (3) an epileptic fell into the fire and burnt her arm; (4) an imbecile slipped, and broke the thigh bone; (5) two male patients living in the same house quarrelled and fought, and one got his eye and face bruised, and it was deemed advisable to return them both to the asylum.

#### ESCAPES.

The number of what may be termed bona-fide escapes were ten, but nothing untoward happened to any of the patients who ran or wandered away. One had her feet rather badly blistered from her long journey. It was deemed advisable to return 9 out of the 10 to the asylum.

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The foregoing statement constitutes a review of the occurrences affecting to the insane in private dwellings in my district during the past year. All the facts which the Superintendents of Asylums usually give in their Annual Reports, I have given, regarding the 1192 lunatics who are under my supervision, scattered over 278 parishes, situated in 22 counties.

When the system of providing for a certain proportion of pauper lunatics in private dwellings is carefully inquired into, as was done by the Barony Board, its advantages will, I believe, be so clear as to lead almost certainly to its adoption. On this point some recent experience in America is worthy of notice. Several gentlemen connected with lunacy administration in America, during their visits to Scotland, have made careful inquiry into what is being done here in the matter of boarding-out, and some of them accompanied the Deputy Commissioners in order to see for themselves how lunatics under private care are treated. They were favourably impressed with what they saw, and have since been advocating the introduction of the system into their own country. Like other countries, America is beginning to be alarmed at the ever-recurring expenditure for asylum extensions, and it is also beginning to be felt there, as elsewhere, that a mistake is being made in accumulating large numbers of harmless and incurable lunatics in asylums.

The boarding-out movement may now be said to have commenced there. In the Report for 1887 of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity for Massachusetts, there is a chapter stating the results of the first efforts in this direction. The movement was begun in 1885; and 150 lunatics have already been boarded out with results which are described as "on the whole very gratifying." The Massachusetts Commissioners state in the Report referred to that it used to be said that families could not be found which would suitably care for the chronic insane, but that "the contrary has proved to be the case; for applications from families every way suitable have been made, enough to furnish for twice as many patients as we could send." In regard to the patients who have been boarded out, the experience is very much the same as in Scotland. The Report states that the families with whom patients were placed "have not taken advantage of their insane wards or stinted them in the comforts of life; the best evidence of which is the general wish of the patients to remain where they are, rather than go back to the hospital from which they were taken." Many other interesting details are given, but I content myself with giving one which seems to me of special interest. It is stated that "out of the whole 150, 15 have recovered, and 20 have become self-supporting; while five or six more are advancing towards self-support." In my General Reports I have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Board to the occurrence of such things in the working of the system in Scotland, and I do so again in this Report. They are things which we should scarcely anticipate or expect, and their occurrence both here and in America seems to me to have an important significance.

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## REPORT BY DR LAWSON.

In compliance with the instructions of the Board, I beg to submit the following report of work done by me during the year 1887. The following table will show the nature and extent of my visitation during the past year:—

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TABLE I.

COUNTIES VISITED.	Parishes Visited.	Curatory and Private Patients.			PAUPER PATIENTS.									No. of Patients Visited.	No. of Visits Paid.
					Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.							
								M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
Aberdeen, . . . . .	50	3	6	9	49	70	119	5	4	9	137	139			
Argyll, . . . . .	24	1	5	6	22	49	71	18	5	23	100	101			
Bute, . . . . .	5	7	4	11	19	16	35	8	6	14	60	60			
Dumfries, . . . . .	17	4	1	5	17	19	36	4	1	5	46	46			
Fife, . . . . .	30	.	6	6	16	24	40	80	161	241	287	456			
Kincardine, . . . . .	7	1	.	1	1	5	6	2	5	7	14	14			
Kinross, . . . . .	3	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	7	7	11	11			
Linlithgow, . . . . .	6	.	.	.	7	8	15	.	.	.	15	15			
Perth, . . . . .	43	8	11	19	52	45	97	18	79	97	213	275			
Ross and Cromarty, . . . . .	27	1	2	3	46	39	85	.	.	.	88	88			
Western Isles (Skye and Outer Hebrides), . . . . .	8	.	.	.	30	27	57	.	.	.	57	57			
	220	25	35	60	259	306	565	135	268	403	1028	1262			

During the year 1887, I visited lunatics in private dwellings in 11 counties, and in 220 parishes in these counties. This visitation embraced 60 private and 968 pauper patients. Of the latter, 565 were single patients living with their relatives, or boarded out singly with strangers; and 403 were patients in

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specially licensed houses, that is, were boarded almost exclusively with strangers in houses licensed by the Board, at the request of Inspectors of Poor for the reception of 2, 3, or 4 pauper lunatics. With regard to the private patients whom I visited some are under Curatory, and others are under the protection of their relatives or friends. We are very rarely called upon to take cognisance of any person of unsound mind, who is maintained by and amongst his own relations. When, however, he is boarded amongst strangers, or even amongst relatives who derive profit from their trust, he is regularly visited, and the circumstances of his case are considered, and, when required, modifications of procedure are suggested. In the various counties, these private patients are of all social grades. Some are paid for at merely pauper rates, and in many cases, even though the cost is defrayed by relatives, the actual payments are made by Inspectors of Poor; others are amongst the business and professional classes, and a few enjoy affluence. In my last Annual Report I had to state that in the Island of Arran there were two private patients paying little more than pauper rates of board whose care and comfort were not considered by me to be adequate, or proportionate to the rates paid for their maintenance. I am glad to be able to report that the expostulations addressed to the guardians, and the representations made to the relatives of these patients have had a good result. At my last inspection the condition of both patients was so decidedly improved in every respect that no further action was called for. It may be noted, in passing, as indicative of the great aid which experience gives to the parochial officials, in finding and supervising guardians, that, when they undertake to find accommodation for a patient whose maintenance is to be repaid by his relatives, they find, as a rule, a satisfactory home for him at a lower rate than would have been paid to a much less suitable guardian by the relatives themselves.

The single pauper patients visited by me during the year number 565. Speaking generally, I am able to say that the cases which had previously been reported on unfavourably had been dealt with in such a manner as to lead to considerable improvement. Examples of this will be given later on. In view of the present agitation in the outlying parts of the country, I have endeavoured to find out, in the course of visitation, what the effect of the social disquietude was upon the provision made for the care of pauper lunatics in private dwellings. Whatever may come to be the case, it cannot as yet be alleged that the difficulties which have hampered some of the parochial boards have led to any diminution of the comfort of pauper lunatics in the disturbed parishes. I was able indeed to note in my reports on each case, that in several parishes in Skye, there even seemed to be a decided improvement in the amount and kind of clothing supplied to the patients. I ascribed this circumstance partly to the fact that the inhabitants of these districts are at present very exacting, and inclined to make the most of any cause of complaint, but mainly to the action of sensible and energetic Inspectors of Poor, and of Parochial Boards who are anxious, under trying circumstances, to do all that can be expected for those that are undoubtedly necessitous. The parishes of Kilmuir, Duirnish, Strath, and Sleat were exceptionally commendable in this respect. Regarding the parish of Sleat, I reported that I was favourably impressed on finding that each of the four patients newly intimated as pauper lunatics, had benefited greatly by being placed on our Register. The parochial dealings with them had been liberal. It is in parishes situated in the Highlands and Islands that one sees best how much more liberally the parochial authorities deal with pauper lunatics, than with ordinary paupers. Three out of the four of the patients referred to had been supplied not only with body and bed-clothes: but, in addition, substantial wooden open bedsteads had been fitted up for them, so that their appearance, and the nature of their sleeping accommodation, are now really superior to those of many well-to-do people in Skye. Early in the year I overtook the visitation of Easter Ross, which was left over from 1886, and by permission of the Board I omitted the Outer Hebrides from the visitation of 1887. This accounts for the great variation shown in the figures recording the visitation of these districts, when Table I. in my Report of 1886 is compared with that of 1887. Leaving, on this account, the numbers relating to Ross and Cromarty and the Western Isles out of the calculation, it is instructive to compare Table I. in my Report for 1886 with the corresponding Table of this Report.



TABLE II.—*Single Patients visited in 1886 and 1887.*

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	1886.	1887.	
Aberdeen, . . . . .	118	119	Reports on
Argyll, . . . . .	68	71	Patients in
Bute, . . . . .	35	35	Private
Dumfries, . . . . .	34	36	Dwellings.
Fife, . . . . .	40	40	Report by Dr
Kincardine, . . . . .	7	6	Lawson.
Kinross, . . . . .	2	4	
Linlithgow, . . . . .	16	15	
Perth, . . . . .	95	97	
	<hr/> 415	<hr/> 423	

This shows an increase of less than 2 per cent. in the number of single patients resident in private dwellings, visited by me in 1887, as compared with 1886. This is such a change as does not call for much notice. It is merely the net balance of a fluctuating population. If, in a similar manner, we compare the numbers visited in specially licensed houses during the same periods the result is more marked.

TABLE III.—*Patients in Specially Licensed Houses visited in 1886 and 1887.*

	1886.	1887.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	8	9
Argyll, . . . . .	28	23
Bute, . . . . .	15	14
Dumfries, . . . . .	5	5
Fife, . . . . .	225	241
Kincardine, . . . . .	4	7
Kinross, . . . . .	9	7
Linlithgow, . . . . .	...	...
Perth, . . . . .	85	97
	<hr/> 379	<hr/> 403

This is equivalent to an increase of 6·3 per cent. in the population of specially licensed houses. But it will also be observed that this increase is much more marked in the counties of Perth and Fife than elsewhere. In fact, in several other counties, there has been a diminution rather than an increase of the population of specially licensed houses. When the counties of Fife and Perth are reckoned by themselves, it is found that I visited in 1887, a larger number of patients in specially licensed houses in these counties, than I had done in 1886, and that the increase during the interval was equal to 9 per cent.

This observation indicates, first, that the increase in the numbers of the patients dealt with in private dwellings, is, to a remarkable extent, an increase in those resident in specially licensed houses, and, secondly, that there is a growing tendency to the concentration of the population of such houses in the counties of Fife and Perth.

In order, however, to show this tendency to its full extent, it is necessary to go back upon previous years. The following table shows the number of pauper patients visited in this district during the past four years:—

TABLE IV.

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Patients visited in Single Dwellings,	459	439	415	423
In Specially Licensed Houses,	222	271	379	403

From this it may be seen that since 1884 there has been a lessening of the number resident, in my district, of single patients in private dwellings, and a large increase in the number of those dwelling in specially licensed houses.

In order to be able to make this comparison, I have reckoned Aberdeenshire

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amongst the counties visited in 1885, though the visitation was not accomplished. My visitation of the past three years shows that while in 1885 there was a diminution of 4·3 per cent. amongst the single patients, in 1886 a further diminution of 5·5 per cent. and in 1887 an increase of only 2 per cent., there was during the corresponding periods an increase amongst those located in specially licensed houses of 22 per cent. in 1885, 40 per cent. in 1886 and 6·3 per cent. in 1887. This calculation is not vitiated by the omission of Ross and Cromarty and of the Western Isles. They contain no specially licensed houses.

By far the largest proportion of the increase of those residing in specially licensed houses has been in the counties of Fife and Perth.

TABLE V.—*Patients visited in specially licensed houses in the counties of Fife and Perth during each of the past four years.*

	1884.			1885.			1886.			1887.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Fife, . . . .	44	66	110	51	110	161	80	145	225	80	161	241
Perth, . . . .	13	59	72	11	60	71	17	68	85	18	79	97
Total, . . . .	57	125	182	62	170	232	97	213	310	98	240	338

In the county of Fife the increase was 46 per cent. in 1885, 40 per cent. in 1886, and 7 per cent. in 1887. In the county of Perth the increase between 1884 and 1887 was one of 35 per cent. The increase in Fife during the same period was one of 120 per cent. The addition in the two counties has been in the ratio of one male to three female patients.

Before considering the merits or demerits of this great extension of the use of specially licensed houses it will be advisable to indicate some of the conditions which have shown themselves to be either inherent in it or incidental to it. It has just been pointed out that, practically, it has caused a certain amount of concentration in two counties of my district, those of Fife and Perth. In both counties there are certain villages in which this concentration is conspicuous. In Fife these villages are Kennoway, Star, Thornton and Auchtermuchty. In Perthshire they are Gartmore and Scone. In the four Fifeshire villages I visited 148 patients in specially licensed houses. These were distributed as follows:—

Kennoway, 65.  
Thornton, 29.

Star, 40.  
Auchtermuchty, 14.

In Perthshire, the village of Gartmore contained 50 patients, and 12 patients were resident in Scone. These numbers, being intended to indicate the existence of a leaning towards aggregation, apply to villages, not to parishes.

It is important also to bear in mind that an increased proportion of pauper patients in specially licensed houses as compared with houses containing single patients, means an increased proportion of patients boarded out amongst strangers. Almost without exception those residing in specially licensed houses are under the care of unrelated guardians. Of the single patients whom I visited in 1887, 225 in 565, or 40 per cent. were in the houses of persons not related to them. So that if to the 225 in single dwellings we add the 403 patients residing in specially licensed houses we find that of the 968 pauper patients whom I have visited in 1887, 628 are provided for amongst strangers.

A question which naturally arises from this growing tendency to aggregation and to alien guardianship is:—Do such features of the system not appear anomalous, considering that the breaking up of aggregations in Institutions and the returning of uncured lunatics to the homes of their relatives would seem to most people to be the desirable aim of the administrators of such a system? To the first part of the question the answer is that such aggregations in villages are not essential to the carrying out of the system; that they have led to no inconvenience; that though collectively the patients in a village may be numerous yet each small group of them has a separate home; and that efforts have been made successfully to get Inspectors of Poor to open up new areas in cases where it appeared to be injudicious to swell the number of insane residents by granting additional Special Licenses. On the other hand there are great advantages in having

eligible patients aggregated into moderate sized groups. Such aggregation makes the labours of the Inspector of Poor and of the Medical Officer easier, and more capable of systematic performance and consequently more regularly performed. It establishes a healthy rivalry amongst the guardians and is relished by many of the patients. At the same time, I think that great aggregation should be discountenanced, mainly because it is unnecessary,—the opening up of new areas being a task of no great difficulty, and because it is undesirable to encourage such aggregations of pauper lunatics in towns and villages as might, in any way, cause even a small measure of discomfort or annoyance to the ordinary inhabitants. To prevent such inconvenience it is necessary to limit carefully the granting of new Special Licenses in the villages of Star, Kennoway, Gartmore and Thornton. Experience in these and in other districts has led me to the conclusion that, when it is possible, the guardian should be induced to undertake at first, the care of only one patient, that only after experience and repeated visitation on the part of officials, a Special License for two should be granted, and that on no account should a License for three or four patients be given, unless where some particular qualification on the part of the guardian is combined with special fitness of the home and the neighbourhood. Rigid adherence to such a rule would go far towards preventing the risk of overcrowding villages with fatuous paupers.

Little need be said regarding the second part of the objection which might be brought against the great extension of Special Licenses, namely, that it increases the proportion of patients placed in the houses of strangers. Expressing only the result of my own experience, I may say that the recollection of individual cases and the summaries which I have made when trying to determine whether the related or the unrelated guardian best fulfilled his or her duties leave me in no doubt about their respective merits. The unrelated guardian is generally more efficient, more amenable to advice and direction, and, being completely under the control of the parochial authorities, cannot, as related guardians sometimes do, thwart their best endeavours for the patients by obstinate and misguided opposition. My knowledge of the district on which I am now commenting, leads me to conclude that the respective merits of related and unrelated guardians may be fairly represented by the table which I have given in a previous Annual Report (Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the General Board, Appendix c, p. 139). Amongst unrelated guardians I found that the manner in which their duties were performed was bad in 0·9 per cent., middling in 7·2 per cent., good in 63·7 per cent., and very good in 28·2 per cent.; whilst amongst related guardians the corresponding percentage was bad in 4·1, middling in 15·7, good in 58·4, and very good in 21·8 per cent. I do not consider, therefore, that the increase in the proportion of patients who are placed under alien guardians by the great extension of the method of locating pauper lunatics in specially licensed houses is necessarily hostile to the interests of the persons so provided for. Some of the most satisfactory results which have been attained in my experience have been by the removal of patients from their relatives to live amongst strangers, and, over the length and breadth of the country, I have found that the only incorrigible cases are those which cannot be ameliorated on account of the degradation, obstinacy, or greed of the patients' relatives. Of course there is a great deal to be said on the other side, as the comparative closeness of the percentages quoted above will show; but my present object is to indicate that the increase of alien guardianship is not an unqualified evil, and not of necessity an evil at all.

#### REMOVALS FROM PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Since I submitted my last Annual Report, 36 male and 52 female pauper patients have, by various causes, been removed from private dwellings. The details are as follows:—

TABLE VI.

Removed—	M.	F.	TOTALS.
To institutions, . . . .	12	24	36
By removal from roll, . . .	3	2	5
By recovery, . . . . .	3	6	9
By death, . . . . .	18	20	38
Total, . . . . .	36	52	88

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Of those removed to institutions 8 had been in private dwellings for less than 6 months, 5 under a year, 13 under 2 years, and 10 for more than 2 years. Thirteen of them were removed as the result of representations made by me. With regard to such representations it is necessary to bear in mind that though a patient may have to be sent back from a private dwelling to an asylum it does not follow that he or she had all along been unsuitable for domestic care. One patient, whose removal to an asylum I had at once to call for, had been chosen for removal to a private dwelling and her suitability confirmed in the most authoritative manner. But her mental condition had undergone an unfavourable change and a modification of treatment was again required. The excitement associated with the transfer is in itself a disturbing element, and occasionally a patient fails to settle down under the new conditions. I know from experience, however, that many patients who had been troublesome during the earlier period of their residence in private dwellings have never subsequently given rise to any anxiety. Of the patients removed to institutions at my instigation 8 were so removed, solely on account of their unsuitability for treatment in a private dwelling, and 5 were cases in which the unsuitability of the patient was associated with a want of efficiency on the part of the guardian. I cannot make any complaint regarding the kind of patients that are habitually sent into private dwellings. Only in one or two cases, in which the patients were either chronic invalids or very old persons likely to need much nursing, could it be said that the patient should have been detained in some place where combined bodily and mental infirmity would have had constant attention. Such cases, however, are not likely to be sent out to any inconvenient extent, as they could not be economically treated in private dwellings. There are of course differences of opinion as to who are and who are not suitable persons for transmission to private dwellings, and an occasional error of judgment is inevitable.

## DISCHARGES BY DEATH.

The following table will show the Causes of the Deaths which have occurred during the year.

TABLE VII.

	M.	F.	T.
(1) Cerebral and Spinal Affections :—			
Apoplexy, . . . . .	1	1	2
General Paralysis, . . . . .	—	1	1
Epilepsy, . . . . .	1	—	1
Organic Disease of the Brain, . . . . .	1	—	1
(2) Thoracic Affections :—			
Consumption, . . . . .	1	1	2
Pulmonary Disease, . . . . .	5	2	7
Disease of the heart, . . . . .	2	4	6
(3) Abdominal Affections :—			
Diarrhoea, . . . . .	1	2	3
Disease of Liver, Kidneys, &c., . . . . .	1	—	1
(4) Cancer, &c., . . . . .	2	1	3
(5) General Debility and Old Age, . . . . .	3	8	11
Total, . . . . .	18	20	38

The cause of death is intimated by the Parochial Medical Officer to the Inspector of Poor and by him to the Board.

## NEW CASES.

I have visited and reported upon 134 new cases in private dwellings during the year 1887. The following table will show the distribution of these over my district.

TABLE VIII.

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Pauper patients seen in private dwellings for the first time during 1887.

COUNTY—	M.	F.	T.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	9	6	15
Argyll, . . . . .	2	4	6
Dumfries, . . . . .	1	—	1
Fife, . . . . .	20	45	65
Linlithgow, . . . . .	1	—	1
Perth, . . . . .	8	10	18
Ross, . . . . .	11	6	17
Skye, . . . . .	6	5	11
Total, . . . . .	58	76	134

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By deducting from this the number of discharges namely 36 male, 52 female, total 88, it will be seen that the balance is an increase of 22 male and 24 female patients, a total increase of 46 Pauper Lunatics in private dwellings.

## CASES IN WHICH MARKED IMPROVEMENT HAS BEEN EFFECTED.

I have seen, during my last visitation, a larger number of cases than usual in which a marked improvement had followed upon the action taken by the Board. Perhaps the most conspicuous of these was the case of E. M., in the parish of C., to which I drew attention in my last Annual Report. The representations made by the Board led to the patient being transferred to a new home. The new guardian and her house were found to be a complete contrast to the old; and the patient was so completely changed that I would not have known her to be the same person. She looked healthy and bright, was neatly clad and seemed quite at home in a scrupulously clean and comfortable cottage. When I had seen her in 1886 she was miserably dressed, engaged in the meanest drudgery in a dirty hovel, and her guardians were less competent than herself. The patient herself expressed her thanks for the change which had been brought about. In another large parish in Aberdeenshire I had in 1886 to draw attention to the undesirable proportion of patients who appeared to be very little out of doors. The revisitation of the parish in 1887 showed a great improvement in this matter. Several of the guardians had changed into new dwellings such as would enable the patients to get out and about without difficulty, and in every case I was convinced that a sincere effort was being made to effect improvement in this respect. The other cases in which the action taken by the Board has resulted in a very marked improvement in the condition of the patients are well distributed over the country.

Amongst the most important are those of K. M. (Lochbroom), G.W. (Tyrie), J. M'C. and S. S. (Kennoway) and M. M'A. (Durinish).

## CASES IN WHICH SUITABILITY FOR DOMESTIC TREATMENT IS DOUBTFUL.

My attention has been given to several patients, most of whom have been more than one year under observation in private dwellings, whose fitness for domestic treatment has appeared to me to be doubtful. Four of these were cases in which the patients are facile young women, exposed to risks of a sexual kind. These were all cases in which no sufficient grounds for removal to an institution existed. Ann M'L. or B. (Kilbrandon), H. C. (Markinch), J. M. (Kennoway), J. M'L. (Urray), A. M. (Portree), and M. B. or S. (Kettle) were all the subject of prolonged consideration, on account of the existence of either uncleanly habits, outbursts of excitement, or very active delusions or hallucinations affecting their conduct. Except in one instance, where a change of guardianship was made, all these cases were allowed to remain as they were, in order that their suitability might be further tested. It is of importance to observe, that my attention was given in a special manner to these cases, not on account of any complaint by those in whose neighbourhood the patients were residing; but merely to satisfy myself that they were such patients as should be left under domestic care. In more than one of them, indeed, the strong

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desire of the guardian and her neighbours to retain the patient amongst them was accepted as a reason why removal should be deferred, there being little reason to think that the safety of the patient or the public was likely to be endangered. Full particulars of each of these cases were, immediately after visitation, laid before the Board.

## ACCIDENTS.

A female patient who slipped on a frozen path and sustained a fracture at the wrist, and C. M'I. of Lochbroom parish are the only patients who are known to me as having been seriously injured since my previous visitation. The accident to C. M'I. was of an extraordinary nature. She is a woman who all along, has, on account of mental weakness, been unable to earn her own livelihood. At the same time, she has been distinguished for a glib pawkiness, and for a great facility in the use of pious sentiment and phraseology, which have always obtained for her a welcome amongst the cottars and crofters. She is one of the last of the class of our patients who are habitual in their attendance at the communion services far and near. On her way to the communion preachings at Kinlochewe on Saturday, May 7th, 1887, and while walking alone along the hillside on the banks of Loch Maree, being then nearly 40 miles from her own home, and at a great distance from the nearest road or track or dwelling, she fell, broke her right leg below the knee, and was in addition much bruised. She lay on the hillside from Saturday till the following Wednesday afternoon. Her own account is, that she had not a particle of food during that time; but I was assured by the gentleman, at whose house she had last been seen, that she had her pockets and a bag stuffed with eatables, and this is what would be likely in the case of a "good" woman walking by stages towards the scene of the preachings. She had been thus lying out on the open hill for four nights and days, when fortunately she was able to hail the crew of a boat on Loch Maree. She was placed on board, and after a tedious journey of several stages, was taken first to her own home, and afterwards for better and more convenient treatment to Ullapool. I saw her there on the 29th of July last, and was much gratified to find that the Parochial Board had placed her in a most comfortable dwelling, and under a guardian who was admirably suited for the care and keeping of such a case. C. M'I. was apparently in excellent bodily condition, was making a good recovery, and is now (January 1888) again able to be out and amongst her friends. Though she cannot walk without a crutch, she is with difficulty prevented from starting on her old rounds.

It may appear strange that a pauper lunatic in a private dwelling should be so little under control as to be wandering on a hillside 40 miles from home. The character of the patient and the peculiarities of the people amongst whom she dwells, must, however, be taken into account. C. M'I. and others of her class, who make the attendance at highland communions a special kind of occupation, are always welcome and favoured visitors in the houses of the highland poor. To prevent them making their rounds would be impossible, and to send them to an asylum because they could not otherwise be prevented from going round amongst their friends would be unjustifiable. At the same time I am not sorry that the number of patients of this class is diminishing.









## TABLE OF AGES.

Establishments at 1st November 1887.

## ROYAL ASYLUMS.

Numbers Resident between the following Ages.																											Places where Resident.			
55-59			60-64			65-69			70-74			75-79			80-84			85-89			90-94			95-100				Average Ages.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
14	27	41	5	15	20	16	17	33	13	9	22	6	4	10	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	46	48	47	Aberdeen Royal Asylum.		
9	11	20	8	7	15	7	15	22	5	8	13	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	45	47	46	Dumfries     "     "		
3	14	17	2	8	10	2	3	5	-	2	2	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	44	43	Dundee       "     "		
14	23	37	10	17	27	6	11	17	8	7	15	4	8	12	3	-	3	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	43	45	44	Edinburgh   "     "		
11	6	17	8	2	10	7	6	13	5	2	7	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	48	46	Glasgow     "     "		
18	31	49	9	15	24	4	9	13	5	15	20	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	48	46	Montrose    "     "		
69	112	181	42	64	106	42	61	103	36	43	79	14	20	34	4	5	9	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	44	47	45	Total.

## DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

18	22	40	8	16	24	19	10	29	3	6	9	2	4	6	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	48	49	Argyll District Asylum.	
10	14	24	18	6	24	2	8	10	3	4	7	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	44	44	Ayr        "        "	
	4	5	9	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	43	42	Banff        "        (Ladysbridge).	
		4		-	3	3	-	2	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	52	52	Do.        "        (Woodpark).
2	9	11	2	10	12	2	5	7	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	48	44	Elgin        "        Asylum.	
6	16	22	9	17	26	9	9	18	4	10	14	2	5	7	7	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	48	45	Fife        "        "	
3	7	10	9	6	15	2	3	5	3	1	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	43	41	Glasgow        "        "	
6	6	12	4	5	9	2	1	3	2	2	4	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	44	43	Haddington        "        "	
17	21	38	12	19	31	9	13	22	6	9	15	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	46	44	Inverness        "        "	
3	11	14	5	8	13	-	7	7	1	2	3	2	2	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	47	45	Midlothian        "        "	
15	16	31	6	11	17	6	10	16	3	5	8	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	49	46	Perth        "        "	
9	3	12	6	10	16	6	7	13	2	5	7	1	2	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	46	46	Roxburgh        "        "	
17	12	29	7	14	21	8	10	18	4	9	13	2	3	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	45	43	Stirling        "        "	
110	146	256	87	127	214	66	86	152	33	58	91	17	25	42	5	6	11	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	46	45	Total.	

## PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

2	7	9	3	3	6	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	43	42	Abbey Parochial Asylum.	
24	25	49	13	20	33	6	10	16	4	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	45	44	Barony       "       "	
-	7	7	-	7	7	-	13	13	-	12	13	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	46	46	Glasgow       "       "
-	6	11	17	5	12	17	2	7	9	3	4	7	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	45	43	Govan       "       "
-	7	12	19	11	8	19	1	2	3	3	4	7	1	2	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	44	43	Greenock       "       "
7	3	6	9	5	3	8	2	4	6	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	43	41	Paisley       "       "
42	68	110	37	53	90	12	37	50	13	21	34	8	9	17	-	7	7	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	41	45	43	Total.	

## LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

5	6	11	-	6	6	4	4	8	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	51	48	Aberdeen Poorhouse.
3	6	9	1	4	3	1	1	1	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	54	47	Buchan " "
4	4	7	2	2	7	11	4	3	5	3	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	49	48	Cunninghame " "
3	4	7	2	4	3	1	4	1	-	5	4	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	50	Dumbarton " "
4	4	10	1	5	6	5	3	8	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	49	48	Dundee (East) " "
3	4	7	3	3	6	3	1	4	1	3	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	48	46	Dundee (West) " "
3	5	8	-	2	2	2	4	6	-	2	2	-	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	51	45	Edinburgh " "
3	3	6	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	45	44	Hamilton " "
2	3	5	1	1	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	44	44	Inveresk " "
4	1	5	5	2	7	1	2	3	2	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	50	52	Kincardine " "
-	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	48	46	Linlithgow " "
-	6	6	4	4	8	2	3	5	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	55	51	Marhar, Old " "
1	-	1	1	3	4	6	1	1	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	44	42	Monkland, Old " "
4	4	8	2	4	6	1	1	2	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	54	51	Perth " "
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	St. Cuthberts " "
1	1	2	-	4	4	3	-	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	50	49	Wigtown " "
43	52	95	26	47	73	29	25	54	11	26	37	-	12	12	1	3	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	50	47	Total.







# THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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